Discrimination—1922.

Alabama

AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR WHITE BLIND MEN

Birmingham Ala 3/23/22
Reporter

In 1915 the Alabama Legislature passed a law for the establishment and maintenance of a school for blind men and a sum of ten thousand dollars was authorized. There is no effort on foot to make alive this act and put into operation in an effective way the purpose of the Legislature to care for these unfortunates. The Birmingham Reporter is anxious that the appeals will not fall upon deaf ears and the campaign will be entirely successful. But why a school of this kind for white men only when nearly half of the State of Alabama is composed of colored people known as the Negro race? We quote here a paragraph making plain the Act as was published in The Birmingham News of Wednesday, March 22d:

"The object of such school shall be to afford a means of industrial education for the adult white blind men of Alabama. All blind white men of the State over the age of 21 years who are sound of mind, free from disease and of good character may be admitted to the benefits of this school. All applicants must make satisfactory proof to the board of trustees that they are citizens of the State and that they are proper candidates for admission. Proof may be made by the applicant in person or by affidavit of any person cognizant of the facts, before the probate judge or a notary public. No pupil shall be retained in school after it has been ascertained that such pupil has ceased to make progress or is being benefited. Any pupil may be dropped by the board of trustees for cause. The length of time which any pupil may continue in school shall not exceed five years. Such school shall teach embossed reading and various trades, and, as soon as practicable, furnish work in shops for blind men who have learned trades."

The law is a good one as far as it goes, but the danger is and the inhuman side is found in the fact that it is too limited in its scope, and while it essays to care for a worthy group of unfortunates, it expresses a selffishness that almost reaches the point of criminality.

If the funds are state funds and collected from taxpayers, it is very unbecoming, to say the least, to have a law passed by a State Legislature to the end that half of the citizens will be provided for and the other half not considered. If this fund is to be drawn from the tax-payers of the State it is a pure case of taxation without representatian and a deliberate use of funds of colored taxpayers in a direction where they might be quite willing, but not at all in the fashion through which this law provides. Read Section 13, which provides for the use of any fund in the State Treasury that is not otherwise appropriated; the Section reads as follows:

"For the maintenance, support and conduct of such school the sum of $100 per pupil is hereby annually appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such appropriation to be based on the number of pupils enrolled on the first day of January of each year, and to be drawn quarterly in advance by the treasurer of the board and disbursed as directed by said board, but shall not exceed $10,000 a year."

If we are to consider this paragraph of Section 13 as a correct statement of the law, and it is, the money might be drawn from any source of the State Treasury. The law is a good one, but it should provide for blacks in Alabame as well as the whites, and five hundred thousand dollars should be provided instead of ten thousand dollars, such amount as five hundred thousand dollars would help the situation while ten thousand dollars will only aggrevate it.

THE COLORED ~~BLIND~~ FOLKS OF ALABAMA MUST BE REMEMBERED BY NEXT LEGISLATURE.

Birmingham Ala.
Reporter
4/11/22

The Birmingham Reporter in its current issue expresses itself frankly with referenec to the establishment of an industrial school for the blind white adults of Alabama without making any provision for the colored blind. The Reporter is an influential newspaper, published and edited by Oscar W. Adams, a sound and conservative leader of the colored people, and whose opinion is respected by The Birmingham News.

The point is well taken. No discrimination whatever should have been made by the Legislature of 1915, and The News, for one, may be counted upon to keep this vital matter befor the people so that when the Legislature of 1922 assembles due recognition shall be taken of the great need of the poor Negroes so many of whom stumble in the darkness, without hands reached to them.

Editor Adams thus approaches the rather delicate matter in a way that should be understood and appreciated even by those who caused the legislative act to be discriminatory, whether unintentionally or by design. He says in part, speaking of the campaign now under way for establishment of the school for whites:

> The Birmingham Reporter is anxious that the appeal will not fall on deaf ears and that the campaign will be entirely successful. But why a school of this kind for white men only, when nearly half of Alabama's population is composed of colored people known as the Negro race? * * * The law is a good one as far as it goes, but the danger is and the inhuman side is found in the fact that it is too limited in its scope, and while it essays to care for a worthy group of unfortunates, it expresses a selfishness that almost reaches the point of criminality.
>
> If the funds are State funds and collected from taxpayers, it is very unbecoming, to say the least, to have a law passed by a State Legislature to the end that half of the citizens will be provided for and the other half not considered. If this fund is to be drawn from the taxpayers of the State it is a pure case of taxation without representation, and a deliberate use of funds of colored taxpayers in a direction where they might be quite willing, but not at all in the fashion through which this law provides. * * *

The Reporter's criticism of the act is deserved. The small amount appropriated as a nucleus for the white school with attendant provisions for the support of the afflicted should be duplicated for the relief of the colored people, all with a view to bringing the blind into more light and to greater powers for self-help.

The children of both races, too, should be remembered. There should be particular grades for vocational training for the blind in the public schools. And even though the movement is at present in its incipiency, The News is glad of The Reporter's criticism. It cannot fail to widen our horizons and impel us to more all-inclusive educational work, regardless of color or race.—The Birmingham News, March 25, 1922.

We are glad to have this view of The Birmingham News, and its expressed support in bringing about the best results for a group of people in both races, so long neglected. As was expressed in these columns last week ten thousand dollars won't aid much it might, however, put society in a frame of mind to do something worthy and worthwhile.

Let us not forget the poor. We have them with us always, and in very large numbers.

MR. WATSON MAKES EIGHT PROPOSALS TO COMMISSIONER CLOE.

4/8/22
Birmingham Reporter
Ala

Mr. S. A. Watson, of Selma, Alabama, in writing to The Birmingham News Monday, April 3rd, has made some very interesting suggestions to Commissioner Cloe, explaining how many proposals could be made and laws enacted respecting the separation of the two races of Birmingham. While this article will be thoroughly understood by most readers, it does expose a plight that threatens us as a people here if the proposal of Commissioner Cloe should have the sanction of the Board of Commissioners, and a further explanation is that the laws proposed by Mr. Watson might be thought of as being of equal importance or as necessary as the one proposed by the commissioner.

Here is Mr. Watson's letter to The News:

"To Editor Birmingham News:

"In a recent issue of The News it was reported that Commissioner of Public Safety Cloe contemplated having a law passed to the effect that in future there should be separate hours for whites and Negroes to attend store "openings." Such a law would lessen the possibility of serious trouble of a racial nature. Commissioner Cloe must be commeneded for his farsightedness and wisdom in seeing the grave danger that exists wherever the two races come in contact with each other. The law which he suggests is a splendid one and should be passed at once. All fair-minded and right-thinking citizens must see the wisdom of it and acknowledge that Commissioner Cloe is absolutely right. The only drawback is that the contemplated law does not go far enough. I would, therefore, like to recommend to Mr. Cloe, for the purpose of insuring public safety, the passage of the following laws:

"(1) Be it further unlawful for white and colored to enter any store, market, bank, railway station or other public institution at one and the same time.

"(2) Be it unlawful for white and colored to meet and pass each other on the public thoroughfares.

"(3) Be it unlawful for white and colored to issue from their homes at one and the same time.

"(4) Be it unlawful for white and colored to ride the street cars at one and the same time.

"(5) Be it unlawful for whitet and colored to ride the same train within the confines of Birmingham.

"(6) In case a circus should come to town, be it unlawful for white and colored to view the parade or attend the performances at one and the same time.

"(7) Be it unlawful for white and colored to work in, around or near any buildings at one and the same time.

"(8) Any one who disregards the above laws shall be guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment or fine, or both.

"In order that the above laws may be carried out, every citizen should be made a law enforcement officer to arrest and punish every offender.

"I would suggest, furthermore, that Commissioner Cloe have a metal of bravery struck for every policeman who shoots an escaping offender in the back. Such a policeman deserves the honor and praise of every citizen. It certainly requires more than the ordinary amount of courage for an officer to shoot a petty offender in the back, and he should be given a medal for such an heroic deed.

"Thanking you for permitting me to offer these few suggestions.

"Selma, Ala. S. A. WATSON."

British Columbia

Discrimination-1922.

CHINESE CHILDREN STRIKE.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 7.—Chinese children are on strike here because they have been asked to attend a separate school from white children.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Discrimination – 1922

California

PLAYING THE BABY ACT

Chicago Defender 4/15/22

AS THE TWIG IS BENT so will it grow. The youth of this country are so hemmed in by color prejudice and racial narrowness that they grow up dwarfed in thought and action on these particular subjects. In early school days when minds are not poisoned children of all colors and all nationalities study together and play together unmindful of the gulf that older heads are digging and widening between the erstwhile contented playmates.

WHAT A DIFFERENT WORLD this would be if men were judged only on their merits and prejudice of all kinds unheard of? These things are not inherent, but acquired as all evils are acquired, by precept. The question that repeatedly bobs up in the minds of the thinkers of our group is not the question of our own emancipation, but the question of the emancipation of a large group of white Americans who proscribe themselves to a far greater degree than they do us. Black, brown and yellow groups alike come in for their share of hatred and consequent discrimination and unfair treatment. As a case in point we quote from a recent issue of the Los Angeles Express:

"Students of the Oakland high school are making a mess of it because a Japanese girl student in that institution, having won scholarship honors in fair and open competition, has been selected as orator at the coming commencement day exercises. They threaten to absent themselves in a body unless this official award is retracted. The rules of the game are known to all and the coveted honor—a reward for scholarship—was open to all, the winner included. She had scored 24 'ones' and 11 'twos' for class work extending over a period of three years, a record unprecedented."

IT DOES NOT APPEAR that this Japanese girl was in any way disqualified as a contestant. If no mistake has been made in the figures, then no student can be entitled to the honor this girl has fairly won, and no other, having any pride either of scholarship or character, would consent to be substituted as a stool pigeon for a band of students controlled by so mean a thing as race prejudice in competition with superior scholarship.

IF THE OAKLAND HIGH SCHOOL students cannot play the game squarely and honorably under the rules they might try changing the rules. For example, suppose a provision were inserted something like the following: "Provided, that if the scholarship of white students falls below that of any Japanese, Chinese, Indian or Negro, the second best rating shall be substituted for the best, as shown by the records."

PLAYING THE BABY ACT hardly becomes defeated candidates for scholarship honors. Failure to keep up with a girl student of foreign blood isn't so bad. Yielding to mean race prejudice to defeat a fairly earned honor ought to be beneath the dignity of any bunch of young people, schooled or unschooled, Christian or heathen.

New York Age 4/22/22

According to the *California Eagle* the color line is again to the forefront at Santa Monica, in an effort to thwart the colored citizens who have invested in a project to build a bath house and pleasure resort on the ocean front. It says:

The City Council of Santa Monica has created a special zone and made such restrictions and imposed such conditions as to make it impossible for this company to conduct their property as they had planned for the purpose of making revenue on their investment.

The cloven hoof of the present administration has been exposed to the extent that they have passed special legislation in order to stifle and make it impossible for this property to function as any sort of a resort on the ocean front. The colored people of Santa Monica, Los Angeles and all surrounding territory are much aroused at this attitude taken by the City of Santa Monica and they will not submit to it without making vigorous objection and fighting for their property rights to the last ditch.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH PEL 15

Discrimination—1922 District of Columbia

JIM CROW SIGNS POSTED IN ROCK CREEK PARK BY HARDING APPOINTEE

4/22/22 Washington Tribune

The colored people of Washington were amazed, disgusted and humiliated Easter Sunday and Monday, to see yellow signs, "For Colored Only," and "For White Only," printed in black letters, designating certain sections of Rock Creek Park for picnicking for colored and white people and certain tables in the Zoo for white and colored persons.

As soon as the office of Col. C. O. Sherill could be reached on Monday, protests were made by Shelby J. Davidson, secretary of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. All during the day other citizens phoned their protests against the irritating signs, and in the late afternoon they were removed, with the promise that they would not appear again.

Tuesday morning a delegation from the N. A. A. C. P. composed of Shelby J. Davidson, A. H. Grimke, Prof. Garnet C. Wilkinson, Judge Hewlitt and J. A. Cobb called on Col. Sherrill to register their protests against this rank discrimination. The Committee of Seven with Revs. E. D. W. Jones, Jas. L. Pinn, J. Milton Waldron, C. J. Henderson and C. M. Tanner also called on Col. Sherrill, protesting against these signs, and there was also a committe of citizens, so that the race was well represented in protesting against this bobbing up of Southern prejudice and Southern customs.

These signs were printed and placed by instructions from Col. C. O. Sherrill, who has charge of all Federal grounds and buildings in the District. He was appointed by President Harding.

Col. Sherrill is a Southern man and has tried on other occasions to institute Southern race prejudice to public grounds and places of amusements. He has charge of the public bathing beach and it is thru his office that segregation has been maintained in this public utility of the District. As a result of this attitude, the 110,000 colored people of Washington are without public bathing facilities.

The tennis grounds, the golf course and the baseball diamonds are all operated under the segregation plan.

Col. Sherrill's office has charge of the Old Price Mill in Rock Creek Park and for the past three years a colored woman, Mrs. H. L. Sewell, has conducted a lunch stand in this favorite refreshment house for the park. At the expiration of her lease last November, Col. Sherrill would not renew her lease, but gave it over to a white woman who is now running it. While there were no complaints of any kind against Mrs. Sewell, race prejudice could not stand for a colored woman to fill such a place.

SEGREGATION RAMPANT IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Southern Enemy Removed From Office—New Appointee Said to Be Out of Sympathy With His Policy.

1940 11th Street N. W.
June 9, 1922.

Mrs. Harriet DeK. Woods,
Supt. Buildings and Grounds,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Madam:

Your predecessor, a gentleman from the South, introduced into the Library of Congress the most humiliating practice of segregating the colored employees and colored citizens in the restaurants. Until his coming both white and colored people had enjoyed equality of treatment in these restaurants without friction or complaint of any kind.

Without cause, and with evident intention of insulting the colored race, he excluded the colored employees and the colored public from the restaurant and cafeteria, and added insult to injury by placing two tables in a little room for colored people, and a watchman whose sole duty is to keep colored patrons from entering the public restaurants.

I am sure that you realize that the great institution over which you preside is public, and is supported by all of the people alike, white and black, and I assure you that it is a standing insult and humiliation to the many faithful colored employees of the library and the colored citizenry to have this new and unnecessary discrimination confronting them from day to day.

From what I have heard of your attitude toward all people, regardless of their color, I know you will return to the practice of more than a quarter of a century, and relieve us of this insult.

Very respectfully yours,
NEVAL H. THOMAS

TAFT DISCLAIMS ANY KNOWLEDGE OF SEGREGATION

Chief Justice Taft in a letter to Mr. [illegible]ge H. Murray disclaimed any knowledge of the flagrant discrimination given the race at the recent dedication of the Lincoln Memorial. The Chief Justice further stated that he had ordered Col. Sherrill not to segregate the races. Chief Justice Taft's letter follows:

My dear Sir:

I am surprised at your letter of June 1st. I directed Colonel Sherrill to see that no such segregation should be made as that to which you refer. If colored people did sit in a particular place, it must have been accidental for certainly nobody having authority connected with the dedication was authorized to bring it about.

Sincerely yours,
WM. H. TAFT.

This letter would seem to indicate a breach between the Chief Justice who was also chairman of the Dedication Committee and Col. Sherrill who stated that he had charge of the seating and ordered colored people segregated. Whether any further action will be taken by those who suffered the humiliation is not known.

JUDGE E. M. HEWLETT HITS ON ALL SIX CYLINDERS LINCOLN MEMORIAL INCIDENT

To the Editor of the Washington Times:

On the occasion of the dedication of the Monument to our beloved Lincoln, the great Emancipator, the colored citizens, through this administration received an insult, almost unbelievable.

First. A member of the race was chosen to represent them who had no other claim than the fact that he was at the head of Tuskegee Institute. Does the head of this institution become, automatically, the leader of our race? Mr. Moton, while a nice gentleman, does not in any way represent the educated, refined and manly men of our race. In fact, no one man can now be truthfully called the leader of our race, any more than any one white men can be called the leader of the Caucasian race. We have many representative men along different lines, just as other races.

Second. Invitations were sent to many representative men of the race and their wives to attend the dedication as special guests, and when they arrived, to their great surprise they were grossly humiliated and insulted by being segregated, and this under a Republican administration, when a monument was being dedicated to the Saviour of the Republic, a man who believed that an American citizen was an American citizen regardless of his color, and that all citizens should be treated alike. As much as the colored citizens despised the Wilson administration, they feel that on an occasion like this, even his administration would not have gone this far. In this instance the Republican party disgraced itself and the nation. A truly representative man, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois was suggested to the committee as our representative. He was suggested because he was not only a manly man, but represented as much culture, refinement and ability as can be found in any race. He was turned down for Dr. Moton, who represents Tuskegee and nothing else.

E. M. HEWLETT.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

Washington, D. C.
June 3, 1922.

The Managing Editor,
Mr. E. M. Hewlett,
317 4½ Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

I have your letter of June 2 setting forth certain incidents at the Dedication of Lincoln Memorial.

I appreciate your feeling in this matter, but have found that a public discussion of these policies results in no good, and often results in further drawing of racial lines and in fostering race antagonism.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) AVERY C. MARKS, JR.
Managing Editor.

Washington, D. C.
June 5, 1922.

Mr. Avery C. Marks, Jr.,
Managing Editor Times,
My Dear Sir:

Yours of June 3rd, in reply to a letter from me for publication concerning the segregation of colored representatives at the Dedication of the Lincoln Memorial was duly received. You say you have found that a public discussion of these policies results in no good and often results in further drawing racial lines, and in fostering race antagonism. You are entitled to your opinion. According to your manner of reasoning, it would be a mistake to condemn murder, robbery and any other crime, or advocate any reforms, for fear of making matters worse. I assure you, sir, that this matter will be discussed in the public press of the country, if not in your paper. I have been a subscriber to your paper for years, but now ask you to discontinue my subscription, and I assure you I will never again read a line of the Times.

Yours truly,
E. M. HEWLETT.

Bank Rescinds Segregation Policy

Vice President Changes Attitude—Victory For N. A. A. C. P.

Washington D. C., May 2—The United States Bank at 14th and You streets, which carries on deposits a great deal of money belonging to the colored people of Washington was converted to a broader policy yesterday when it attempted to dictate to D. Carlos, the tenant in one of its adjoining stores, what color the persons must be whose shoes were shined in his shop.

Di Calos, a most gentlemanly and fair-minded Italian, rents fom the United States bank the adjoining store and carries on the business of shoe-making and shoe shining and who employs several colored men. A colored man was recently refused a shine in th eshop and on investigation found out that Mr Zepp, vice president of the bank, had told the proprietor of the business that the shining of any more shoes of colored persons would cause him to lose possession of his store.

Shelby J. Davidson, the energetic executive secretary of the local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., was sought in the matter and he paid a visit to Mr. Zepp. Mr. Zepp was quite open in his admission that he had caused the order to be issued. He was not accustomed to seeing colored people and white people treated alike and together As a matter of fact he himself was much chagrined to have to sit at times between colored people when he had his shoes shined. And as colored people were deprived of many of their rights in Washington and generally segregated, he surely thought that the policy should obtain in the bootblack shop. Mr. Davidson, however, gently but firmly and pointedly suggested that the many colored patrons of the bank who carried heavy accounts there might not agree with him in his opinion nor favor his attitude.

A few hours later, after Mr. Zepp and the president of the bank had received several telephone calls of protest against such petty segregation and discrimination ,Mr. Zepp underwent a change of heart (or mind) and calling up a representative of the association advised him that the order to Di Carlos has been rescinded, and that colored people as well as whites might have their shoes shined in the store and offered his apologies to the colored people of Washington for misunderstanding them and their keen appreciation of their rights.

And, so was a lion tamed.—Washington American.

JIM-CROWISM AT THE DEDICATION OF THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

Under the sectional administration of Woodrow Wilson colored people arrived at the point where they had to look upon Jim-Crowism as one of the regular functions of government. Signs were put up in department buildings prohibiting colored clerks and employes from using this washroom or that toilet; colored clerks were segregated and placed behind screens; colored citizens were barred out of the public rstaurants in government buildings. Indeed, Jim-Crowism was as rampant in the government buildings at Washington as it ever was in the State of Mississippi. In fact, we got so that nothing in the way of Jim-Crowism under the Southern Democratic administration surprised us.

But what must the colored people think when they learn that Jim-Crowism of the grossest sort was practiced at the recent dedication of the Lincoln Memorial. Nothing more humiliating or insulting was ever planned or carried out in the eight years of Southern domination at the capital. Moreover, the occasion, the dedication of a national memorial to the great Emancipator, an occasion upon which the President spoke fair words inspired by the life of Lincoln and upon which an eminent son of the race which was in so great a degree a beneficiary of Lincoln's life was a participant, made this incident of Jim-Crowism still the more glaring.

When colored people presented their tickets for the exercises they found that the seats within easy distance of the speakers had all been reserved for white people while back of those seats and roped off from them were seats reserved for colored people It is reported that these seats were about a block away from the Memorial itself, back in the grass and weeds. The seats arranged for white people were chairs and those for colored people benches without backs.

Most of the colored people who held tickets, when they found out they were being ushered into this pen, refused to sit down and left the exercises.

The whole affair, as it should, has aroused the colored people of Washington and they have gone after the scalp of Lieutenant-Colonel Charles O. Sherrill, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. Colonel Sherrill exhibits a great deal of pained surprise over the attitude taken by the colored Washingtonians.

In reply to a letter of protest addressed to him by a prominent colored lawyer Colonel Sherrill said:

> "I regret very much to hear that the seating of a number of colored people next to each other has aroused the resentment mentioned in your letter. Colored people were by no means restricted to the section to which you refer, and I can see no reason why any colored person assigned a seat in this section should object so strenuously to sitting next to other colored people. Objection might just as readily have been made by the newspaper people that they were all seated together in a similar section, or by the members of Congress that they were seated in a section exclusively for them."

In offering such a line of reasoning Colonel Sherrill shows himself either stupid or insincere. We are inclined to think it is due to insincerity, because the argument which he uses is the old stock argument intended to confuse colored people when they protest against segregation. Certainly, colored people do not object to sitting next to each other, but they do and have a right to object to being herded off to one side as though they were pariahs. If there had been no imposed segregation at the Memorial exercises Colonel Sherrill would have found that the colored people who attended would naturally have seated themselves in groups. What they resented was the compulsory segregation which could not carry with it anything less than a badge of imputed inferiority. Any colored person who does not feel this resentment under similar circumstances is either ignorant or a fool, and any colored person who says he does not resent it is either a fool or a hypocrite, more likely the latter.

The District of Columbia Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has adopted a set of strong resolutions protesting against this act of Jim-Crowism and asking for the removal of Colonel Sherrill from his office. The resolutions contain the following expressions:

> "The act of segregation by the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds is further aggravated by the fact that it was perpetrated under the administration of national affairs by the political party through which Abraham Lincoln achieved the things which made his name a symbol of freedom and gave to that party its title of 'the party of freedam.'
>
> It would be a rude awakening and a painful disillusionment to us to realize that this party was approving and folowing a practice which was an incident of the institution of chattel slavery. Such a realization, in the case of a self-respecting people, could result only in severing of tics which until now have bound us to that party."

Of course, if Colonel Sherrill had offered any such insult to any other group in the nation, the chances for holding his job would not be worth three cents in Russian money.

Discrimination — 1922.

JUDGE KICKS COLORED TEACHER FROM OFFICE

Washington D. C.

12-16-22.

Colored Citizens of Roanoke Aroused at Insult and Indignity.

Extract

Miss Lawson Kicked and Arrested by Judge Berkeley.

December the 8th, 1922.

To the Members of the City Council.

Gentlemen:

We, the undersigned, representing the Colored citizens of Roanoke City, Virginia, beg leave to present to you the following facts and pray your consideration of the same:—

STATE OF VIRGINIA,
CITY OF ROANOKE, TO-WIT:—

This day personally appeared before me Jacob L. Reid, a notary public in and for the City and State aforesaid, Miss Bertha Lawson to me personally known, and who by me being first duly sworn deposeth as follows:—

That on the first day of December, 1922, she, in company with her mother, Mrs. Alice Lawson, went to the Municipal Building in said City and State to pay their taxes; that they entered the building and not knowing where to find the Tax Collector's Office went into the first convenient office on the first floor of said building to inquire the way to the Collector's Office; that the office she entered was that of Judge Beveley Berkeley, who was seated at his desk; that she inquired of him the way to the Collector's office, neglecting to use the term mister in mentioning the name of Mr. Lawrence S. Davis; that the Judge replied that he was not there to give out information; that to this she replied that she only asked a question of information, and as a reply to this the Judge ordered her out of his office at once with a threat that if she did not he would kick her out; that she replied to him by saying I guess you will not; and at this point the Judge rushed to the door, thrust her out and kicked her as she passed through the door; that when she had recovered from this brutal treatment and the excitement incident thereto, she, in company with her mother, succeeded in finding the Collector's Office, and took their places in line with others standing there; that she had been there only a few moments when the Judge, in company with a Police Officer, had her arrested; that she was taken to the Station Keeper's Office on the first floor of said building, and required to reposit a cash bond of Twenty-one ($21.00) dollars for her appearance in Police Court the following morning or remain in jail for a trial; that she deposited the required sum and appeared in Court the following morning, December the 2nd, 1922, where she was informed that she was charged with disorderly conduct; that she was tried and fined Five ($5.00) dollars by acting Police Judge W. J. Austin, upon evidence offered by Judge Berkeley.

BERTHA LAWSON.

Given under my hand this 8th day of December, 1922.

JACOB L. REID,
Notary Public.

My commission expires on the 10th day of January, 1926.

STATE OF VIRGINIA,
CITY OF ROANOKE, TO-WIT:—

This day personally appeared before me, Jacob L. Reid, a notary public in and for the City and State aforesaid, Reverends A. L. James and L. L. Downing and Prof. Jas. F. McKoy to me personally known, and who by me being first duly sworn deposeth as follows:—

That they were in Police Court of said City and State on the morning of the 2nd day of December, 1922, and heard the trial of Miss Bertha Lawson, who was charged with disorderly conduct; that her statement to the Court was substantially the same as those in her affidavit which we have read and which is hereto attached, and that Judge Berkeley in his statement to Acting Police Judge W. J. Austin, said he kicked her, and would do the same thing again.

A. L. JAMES.
JAS. McKOY.
L. L. DOWNING.

Given under my hand this 8th day of December, 1922.

JACOB L. REID,
Notary Public.

My commission expires on the 10th day of December, 1926.

NOW, GENTLEMEN, the young woman above referred to weighing a little over one hundred pounds, is an intelligent young woman, of good moral character, holding the position or some years as teacher in one of the public schools, a member of the First Baptist Church and Sunday School teacher in the same, living with her parents who are respectable industrious citizens and tax payers in the City of Roanoke.

As a result of the unfortunate affair, the feeling is widespread throughout our colored population, that we as citizens have been humiliated and outraged. So in order to avoid further misunderstandings, we deem it wise to take up this matter with the City Council.

Roanoke has the reputation of being a peaceful, as well as a prosperous city. And of this we are very proud, both black and white. There are few places in Virginia, if any, where the two races get along together with less friction. And we believe it the duty of the thoughtful ones of both races to co-operate in maintaining this splendid reputation.

We, as a group, have been loyal in answering every call or demand made upon us as citizens, whether in time of war or peace.

The fact that our colored school teachers have braved the ravages of the dreaded and fatal influenza epidemic in the capacity of volunteer nurses, whose work, chiefly among the white population was so kind and efficient as to win for them the thanks of their patients and commendation of the local chapter of the American Red Cross, will stand witness to a single phase of this loyalty to which we refer.

But in spite of all of this, we are asking no special privilege or sympathy, but for common justice, which we feel we have been denied in this instance. Nor can we hope to obtain justice untrammelled, so long as a Judge, who is paid and furnished public office quarters by the taxpayers, whose conception of decency and justice is so far out of harmony with the splendid and long established traditions of Virginia chivalry remains in office.

Respectfully,

James S. Hatcher, Geo. Thornton, L. L. Downing, R. F. Tate, A. F. Brooks, D. R. Powell, W. B. F. Crowell, A. L. James, I. A. Holder, C. T. Tolliver, L. C. Downing, Willard Miller, Page Creighton, O. L. Cook, J. T. Hughes, E. R. Dudley, W. F. Hughes, J. H. Roberts, Jackson Finney, J. B. Claytor, Anderson Tolbert, Green Penn, L. B. Broadnax, W. B. Dabney, James Davis, E. D. Downing, A. P. Holland, Richard Holland, Prof. Jas. McKoy, M. W. Clair, Jr., Leal Club, 50 voters strong.

District of Columbia.

Colored Washingtonians Are In Arms Against Bathing Ban

New York Age

Protest to War Department Against Segregation of Races at Bathing Beach Operated Under Government Control at Tidal Basin

12/23/22

(Telegram to The New York Age)

Washington, D. C.—The committee on recreation of the Mu-So-Lit Club, through its chairman, Dr. William H. Wilson, has taken up the cause of the colored citizens in the matter of public bathing in the District. The committee declares that unjust discrimination is being made by the War Department, which has supervision over public bathing, and argues that the idea of barring coolred citizens from the bathing beach is not in accordance with democratic ideals and justice.

The following letter has been forwarded the Secretary of War by Dr.

"Dear Sir:

"The attention of the Mu-So-Lit has been called to a request which you are alleged to have made to a committee of colored men who held a conference with you respecting bathing facilities upon the public domain in the environs of Washington. The allegation imputes to you the desire that colored people express their wish respecting the location of a bathing beach for them at some point upon the Potomac River.

"In the name of the Mu-So-Lit Club, whose membership comprises many of of the most representative colored men of Washington, you are informed that these colored Americans have no desire which is seperate from that of other Americans, and that they have no intention of stigmatizing themselves by the selection of a bathing beach seperate from that of other Americans. They recognize America's problem to consist in making a homogeneous unit from its various racial elements. They would contribute nothing thereto should they seek to dissever this homegeneity; government seeking so to do contributes no more.

"It is our wish and our right to bathe where other citizens bathe." To compel us to bathe elsewhere is violative of both our wish and our right. Discrimination by placement, barier, parition, fence rope of what not, shall never be by our request. Always it is done over our most solmen protest and by our power against which we cannot prevail. We accept it, bemoaning the fact that our wishes and our rights are not respected. But let there be no misunderstanding; we are satisfied that ours are the words of every frank and thouhgtful Negro in the District of Columbia, when we say to you, that we prefer to remain as beachless as we now are than to request, or to acquiesce in, the selection of a beach at any point upon the Potomac River except the Tidal Basin."

Discrimination – 1922

District of Columbia.

PROTEST NEGROES IN CAFE

Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, D. C., ——Protest against the practice of permitting negroes to patronize the House of Representatives restaurant was made today by Representative Aswell, Democrat, Louisiana. In a letter to Chairman Ireland, Republican, Indiana, and Democratic members of the committee which is in charge of restaurant management, Mr. Aswell stated four negroes had been noted eating in the restaurant during the last few days.

The Louisiana member asked by whose authority the negroes were admitted and whether "this is to be the practice of your committee under the present administration."

"Gentlemen of the House," Mr. Aswell's letter continued, "should have this information now, so they may know whether to keep their families, friends and themselves away."

Assurance is said to have been given that hereafter the restaurant will be restricted to whites.

DISCRIMINATION SHOWN AT THEATRE DISASTER

Washington Herald 2/16/22

It is almost unbelievable that on last Sunday morning, while falling steel, terra cotta and other portions of the walls and roof of Crandall's Knickerbocker Theatre were making the lives of the colored rescuers hazardous, discriminatory acts on the part of some white persons, in charge of coffee and sandwiches, were being committed on every hand, against the colored workers.

Some of these men, were among the first to appear on the scene.

They had worked many hours without food and at the sight of steaming coffee and sandwiches, they felt confident that they would be among those served, but they were passed by.

Undaunted by such discourteous treatment they labored unceasingly without the slightest sign of dissatisfaction; their only purpose being to relieve the dying, whose faint cries for help could be heard from all sides. Wherever these cries for help were heard and wherever there were ponderous heaps of debris to be lifted, it was these men, who had been slighted, who answered the call.

No Jim Crow In District Libraries

Chicago Defender 2/11/22

Washington, D. C., Feb. 10.—Through the activity of Attorney William L. Houston, Jim-Crow libraries in this city have been put off for some time. At the end of a protracted and heated debate between Attorney Houston and Superintendent of Schools Frank W. Ballou, a resolution drawn up by Mr. Houston and designed to prevent segregation in school libraries was adopted by the school board.

At present both races are admitted to the general public libraries on equal terms. Provisions have been made, however, for the establishment of branch libraries in the public schools. As matters were, it was generally understood that children of one race would be prohibited from enjoying the privileges of a branch library in a school attended by another race. Mr. Houston's resolution extends the same privileges to Race children to enter all the libraries as the white children enjoy.

Immediately after the introduction of the resolution by Mr. Houston it was seconded by Mrs. Coralie F. Cook. It was then that Superintendent Ballou took the floor, declaring that he believed the resolution unnecessary.

Mr. Houston asked the superintendent if he opposed the resolution, to which question the later replied that he had offered no objection, only an explanation. Thereupon the maker of the resolution asked Mr. Ballou to express himself positively on the matter. Mr. Ballou retorted:

"I offer no objection, but this does not mean I favor it."

Referring to his resolution Mr. Houston explained: "This policy may save some embarrassing situations. I am not willing that the libraries proceed in the dark about this matter. If the board favors white libraries for white persons and Colored libraries for Colored persons, let it say so."

After some more wrangling a vote was called for on the resolution and there was not a dissenting vote.

It was also decided that in each branch library all employees should belong to the race which attended the particular school.

Eat Lunch Where Spittoons are Cleaned

Washington Tribune

The Employees in Veterans Bureau Victims of Discrimination

2/25/22

Segregation still prevails in the various Government departments under the present Republican Administration.

A Tribune reporter paid a visit to the lunch room of the Veterans' Bureau one day this week. It is in a small room in which the spittoons are cleaned in the basement. There is in this room a long trough-like place where all the spittoons of the building are emptied and cleaned. The filth from the spittoons is emptied into this long trough and the stench and filth is evident. It is in this very room that the colored employees assemble. Large chairs are placed around the room against the wall. In these chairs, with one arm for the table, the colored employees take their lunch. Most of them get a hot cup of coffee from the white lunch room across the hall with which they drown the odor and stench of the spittoons.

The white employees have a nice sanitary lunch room where they assemble and enjoy their mid-day meal. The public health department of the Government, should pay a visit to this lunch room where the colored employees take their meals and pass upon its sanitation.

There is segregation and jim crowism in all of the departments of the Federal Government where colored people are employed and the Republicans are not doing one thing to relieve the colored employee of the humiliations heaped upon them by their own government.

Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, an expert in the Veterans' Bureau, has his office in this building.

His clerks and assistants also have to use this lunch room.

ORDERED OUT OF PARK BY TRAFFIC OFFICER

Washington Tribune 7/15/22

Mrs. Ida Dorsey of 2711 Sheridan Ave., S. E. while sitting in the park adjacent to the Public Library on New York Ave., about three weeks ago was accosted by a traffic policeman and told to vacate her seat because the park was for the use of white people. Immediately, Mrs. Dorsey got up in astonishment and questioned the officer's authority, but the officer left without saying a word and before Mrs. Dorsey could get his number.

Later Mrs. Dorsey took the matter up with the head of the traffic department, with offices in the Lemon Building, and an investigation of the affair was begun. The officer was located and brought before his superiors, where he admitted the charges. He apologized to Mrs. Dorsey and asked her not to push the charges stating how much responsibility he had.

Refusing to withdraw her charges, the officer was tried and withdrawn from day service and placed on the night shift for thirty days, and reprimanded by his superiors.

COL. SHERILL AND RACE PREJUDICE

Col. C. O. Sherill of North Carolina has brought his Southern prejudices and Southern customs with him to Washington. They have been cropping out from time to time and culminated Easter Sunday in Rock Creek Park and the Zoo, with frank discriminatory printed signs "For Colored Only" placed on certain picnic grounds and tables in the above named places.

Col. Sherrill, being a presidential appointee, reflects upon the Administration by his gross, unjustifiable and high handed efforts to humiliate one fourth of the population of the District. His actions should be brought to the attention of the President and his resignation demanded.

SEGREGATION IN BRANCH LIBRARIES FIRST PROPOSED IN 1917

Report of That Year Discloses Some Very Interesting Facts

Washington D. C. Tribune

LIBRARIAN INTERVIEWED

4/8/22

Explained Proposed Branch Extension at Howard University

The recent flare-up of race prejudice in connection with the establishment of branch libraries in the public schols, can be traced back to the report of the Librarian of the Central Library, in 1917.

The propaganda for race prejudice is insidious and ever on the job. It is ever alert and often farsighted. In the report of the Librarian of the Central Library for 1917, the placement of branch libraries in the schools was given much space.

The origin of the recent agitation against Attorneys Houston's resolution which was passed by the school board on the 4th of February, stating that all of the branch libraries should be open to all citizens as is the Central Library, can be found on page 12 of that report which said: "Both the white and colored races have always used the central library, and it is assumed that they will jointly use the branches hereafter to be established in separate buildings. It is, however, assumed [please notice this assumption] that branches to be established in public school buildings will be used only by the race to which the school where the branch is situated regularly ministers." There is the origin of the letters of protest as well as the infernal "Bumble Bee" which lost its stinger after its first issue.

In this same report of 1917 there is reference to "cooperation with Howard University" to establish a branch in the Carnegie building of that school. "Howard University is 1½ miles from the central library," says this report. "It is a center of colored population, particularly the better educated colored people. The president of the university is desirous of promoting wider citizen and community use of the university resources. It is suggested that an effort be made to secure a further grant from Mr. Carnegie, or the Carnegie Corporation, for the enlargment of the library building, so as to make it available for joint use as a college library and as a branch of the Public Library."

Recently there has been an exchange of correspondence between the University and the Library officials and there are rumors that the establishment of the branch at Howard University would be the prelude to the exclusion of colored patrons at the Central Library.

A Representative of The Tribune interviewed Dr. George F. Bowerman, Librarian. He was asked:

"If you establish this branch at Howard University, will that preclude colored patrons from the service here?"

"No, that is not the idea," said Dr. Bowerman. "There is a growing need for trained colored librarians and we

thought by establishing this branch at Howard University, we could offer, through the University, a well balanced course, taking up both the school and public work in one course."

"Then it is not the idea to exclude colored persons from this library?"

"No, that is not the idea, but public sentiment may reach that point later on, as was shown in the protests recently against the Houston resolution before the school board," said Dr. Bowerman.

"Do you think it would be a fair representation of the Nation's Capital to yield to this sentiment?"

"We will not discuss that now," said Dr. Bowerman, "but I am not going to make myself a martyr and butt my brains out against the stone wall of prejudice."

"Referring to the twelve letters of protest sent to the school board against the Houston resolution. They as well as the 'Bumble Bee' apparently were inspired."

"Who inspired them?" forcefully asked Dr. Bowerman, sitting up straight from a reclining position.

"I do not know." said the reporter.

"Well, I didn't," said Dr. Bowerman.

Race prejudice has invaded the Nation's Capital and made of it a Southern city of the first water. And as long as we have public officials who will yield to public sentiment instead of molding public sentiment there is but little hope for improvement in this civilized and supposedly Christian Nation's Capital.

MONDAY PICNICKERS INSULTED BY FLARING SIGNBOARD DISPLAY IN FEDERAL PARKING AREA

LT. COLONEL C. O. SHERRILL SURRENDERS

Washington Eagle 4/22/22

Ku Klux of Washington, endeavoring to put in effect their propaganda of prejudice and segregation as an Easter feature of their national program were rudely halted by the local organization of Eagle Crusaders Monday afternoon. The clash between the two organizations was sharp and decisive. The Klan surrendered and hauled down their colors, marched up hill, turned around and marched back down again.

Cornered at his desk at the War Department building, 1729 New York Avenue, Monday at 5 o'clock, Lieut. Col. Sherrill, chief exponent of klannishness in service of the national government, put up a stiff argument before a defegation of five determined Crusaders. They demanded that he issue without a moment delay the order which would remove signs of race discrimination in public parks.

Sherrill asked for time for more consideration of the matter. He was informed that as the gates to certain parts of Rock Creek Park where signs of the klan were displayed on federal territory would close at 7 o'clock, not a moment could be granted for issuance of the order. It was made clear to him that a high-powered car was awaiting the delegation outside his door, and that if he did not himself issue the order the delegation would take it upon themselves to secure the signs as evidence in their demand upon the White House for his immediate removal from office.

For White Only.

Sunday afternoon early J. Finley Wilson made a tour of Rock Creek Park, as president of the Eagle Crusaders. He secured the location of each of the signs which read, "Picnic Grounds for White Only," "Picnic Grounds for Colored Only." Monday morning the executive committee of the Crusaders were called into action. Plans were made to secure several high-powered cars and remove the signs from federal territory. Other plans were made to discover who authorized the erection of the signs.

At the office of the play grounds department in the municipal building information was given that the grounds on which signs were displayed were under direction of Lieut. Col. Sherrill, supervisor of buildings and grounds under the War Department. Sherrill's office was called on the telephone and his assistant, Major Weart answered. Formal demand was made upon Weart for immediate removal of the signs. Weart stated that the erection of the signs was popular with white and colored people.

Weart Makes Statement.

He further stated emphatically by telephone that a number of colored Washingtonians had been consulted concerning the matter and that they had approved heartily of the segregation principle. He intimated that they had been taken on a tour through the parks and had assisted in selection of ground to be placarded "For Colored Only," on Easter Sunday and Monday. Demand was made upon Weart for the names of such colored citizens.

He stated that he was sure that they ——had given hearty approval, and that his office was taking up several other matters of "friendly interest" to local colored citizens. The wires then became too hot and Weart hung up. He was called back to the telephone and informed of several plans of action that might be expected during the day.

White House Called.

Mr. Foster, secretary at the White House was called immediately to the telephone and given the general situation. He was appalled, and expressed his indignation, and intimating that he believed the Crusaders were gravely mistaken, said he would take the matter up with Colonel Sherrill. When informed that Tuesday would be too late as the signs would be in hands of the Crusaders by that time, he deplored any activity resembling violence, and suggested that the matter be put squarely up to Sherrill for action.

Attempt to reach Secretary Weeks of the War Department failed temporarily. Meanwhile contact was made with the local branch of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. It was discovered that they had come in on the matter and would probably get in touch with Secretary Weeks during the early afternoon.

Sherrill Cornered.

A formal demand was written and signed by J. Finley Wilson, head of the Eagle Crusaders, to be placed on Sherrill's desk at his headquarters. By strange coincidence the same high-powered car which flew Old Glory to the breeze during the July riots two years ago was secured and the descent made upon Sherrill's office. Both Weart and Sherrill were found at 4 o'clock. They received the delegation.

Upon being informed of the nature of their errand, Sherrill stated that he was the best friend the colored people had in Washington. He was interrupted by Wilson who demanded, "Where are you from?" Sherrill replied with low voice, "I'm from North Carolina." Illustration was then given him in picturesque English of just how the friendship of certain white North Carolinians was regarded this side of the Potomac.

Families Separated.

"Well, Sherrill," said one member of the delegation, "by posting your Carolina signs on federal territory in Washington, you have gone in the business of separating families. Here's a score of instances where embarassment has been caused todav because a colored father was compelled by your order to go to one ground while white mother took some of the children the other way."

"Further," chimed in another, "I have white friends from New York visiting Washington during the holidays. I visit them at the New Willard. But when I take them through Rock Creek Park to view the Easter parade, by your order, they can't go with me and I can't go with them."

Sherrill is Klanish.

"But, gentlemen," remonstrated Sherrill, "I am sure you don't know how popular this move is with colored people. Only yesterday I issued a letter to some of them indicating that I favored a project of theirs to erect a statue to a colored leader in one of our parks."

"You issued such letter to Frank Wells," was the rejoinder. "He vociferously denied this afternoon that he favored the erection of your signs or the segregation of colored people in any parks. Were there any other names you cared to give out? There is a strong desire to ride someone out of town tonight on a rail."

Sherrill at this point declared that he began to see the matter in a new light and that he would take it under consideration. He was informed that time was valuable and immediate consideration and action desired He was told that when a local ice cream company erected such signs, as evidence of their unpopularity, they lost the sale by boycott of 1,200 gallons of cream daily. He was informed further that when such designation was made of colored and white branches of the local educational association, the same was repudiated and never organized.

Klannishness Surrenders.

"Gentlemen," said Sherrill, "I will issue the order for the immediate removal of the signs. Please do not let this matter get into the papers." News of the surrender of klannishness was flashed ten minutes later to the Associated Negro Press, when it was found that the signs in Potomac Park and Rock Creek Park were actually being taken down.

Initiations of the Ku Klux Klan have taken place three times in Rock Creek Park. Certain portions of the park, though government territory, are regarded by the klan as sacred to ther iorganization. It is the general belief that it was these sections which were reserved "for white only." Negroes in Washington generally, disregarded the signs Monday.

Police Active

On Easter Sunday and Monday, however, park policemen under Sherrill were active in informing colored persons that certain parks were reserved for white people. A colored man and woman sitting on a bench in Lafayette Square were so informed by the officer and retired. When questioned by one of the Eagle Crusaders, they stated what the officer had told them, in spite of the fact that another of Sherrill's officers at the Carnegie Library park had been removed from duty a few days before for like activity under protest of a colored woman so accosted.

It is expected that the removal of Sherrill and Weart will be demanded immediately of the White House. Sherrill is not to be confused with Colonel Shelley, who was sent to the Presidio for his assault on a colored groom. The consensus of opinion is that the Presidio is much too cool and balmy a residence for a holdover who would attempt on Easter Monday to humiliate the black kiddies and parents in their Easter rolling pastime.

The following letter was received from Col. Sherrill under the date of Tuesday, April 18:

Mr. J. Finley Wilson,
907 You St. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 17, and I take pleasure in informing you that the offending signs have already been removed.

Yours very truly,
C. O. Sherrill,
Lt. Col., Corps of Engineers.

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Discrimination — 1922.

District of Columbia.

DEDICATION OF LINCOLN MEMORIAL SCENE OF UNPLEASANTNESS WHEN SOME LEAVE JIM CROW SECTION

Col. Sherrill of North Carolina Had Charge of the Seating

MARINES INSULT WOMEN

Many Refused Jim Crow Seats and Left Before Exercises Began

The full realization of President Harding's policy as given to the delegation of the N. A. A. C. P. last July, when they were told by the President that he had reached the conclusion that colored men should fall in behind the leadership of the white men of the South, came Tuesday at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial, when the distinguished colored citizens of the District and of the nation were segregated, by order of Col. C. O. Sherrill, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Several days previous to the date of the exercises, distinguished colored citizens of the District received beautifully engraved invitations (with tickets enclosed) to attend the Dedicatory Exercises of the Lincoln Memorial on May 30th. "Considering it a signal honor," as Mr. Whitfield McKinley expressed it, those receiving the invitations and tickets prepared to attend these memorial exercises on Memorial Day.

The tickets read: "Platform seats," and most of the recipients thot that they were to be seated on the platform where the diplomats and other distinguished persons were expected to sit; for, Major Robert R. Moton, a member of the race, was to deliver an address. With this in mind they entered the grounds and made their way toward the platform. Think of their consternation and chagrin, when they were informed, in some instances rudely, that section "V", which it turned out, was the section for which their tickets called, was a strictly "Jim Crow" section.

When Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield McKinley arived, they wended their way up to the platform but were there informed that their tickets were for section "V," and that "V" was out near the "mirror pool," across the driveway, which surrounds the memorial. Down the steps went Mr. and Mrs. McKinley looking for section "V." When they finally arrived there, they noted there were all colored people in this section.

Mrs. McKinley took the first seat at the end of a row of seats. A marine, who had charge of seating the people, asked her to move over to the center so that others could be seated without crowding by those at the end. She and Mr. McKinley arose and hesitated a moment. The marine swore at them and told them to hurry on over there. Mr. McKinley objected to the marine's swearing in the presence of his wife, and an argument ensued. It ended by Mr. and Mrs. McKinley leaving the grounds before the exercises began. Mr. McKinley was Collector of U. S. Customs at Georgetown, under President Taft; and he said to a Tribune representative that he felt that with his position and standing in the District, he was due better treament than was accorded to him and his wife at these exercises. Mrs. McKinley was very indignant because she did not want to go at all.

Along with Mr. and Mrs. McKinley, those who left because of their resentment of Col. Sherrill's "Jim Crow" arrangement were: Dr. and Mrs. Emmett J. Scott, former Assistant to the Secretary of War and now Secretary-Treasurer of Howard University, where he had supevision of the spending of $567,000.00 for the University this past school year; Hon. and Mrs. Perry W. Howard, Special Assistant to the Attorney General; Dean and Mrs. George W. Cook, of Howard University (Mrs. Cook is one of the colored members of the School Board of the District of Columbia); Dr. and Mrs. J. Hayden Johnson (Dr. Johnson is also a member of the School Board); Hon. and Mrs. Armond W. Scott, a prominent Attorney of the city and Ex-Grand Exalted Ruler of Elks; Judge and Mrs. Emanuel M. Hewlett; Dr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Warfield, ex-Grand Master of the Masons and Surgeon-in-Chief of Freedmen's Hospital; Dr. B. Price Hurst, a prominent physician and X-ray specialist, and son of the venerable Bishop Hurst; Prof. Henry Murray, of the Armstrong Manual Training High School; Dr. and Mrs. Chas. I. West and Mr. Walter A. Singleton, Clerk and prominent newspaper writer.

Among those seen in "Jim Crow" section "V" after the above persons had departed, were: Dr. J. R. A. Crossland, of St. Joseph, Mo., Special Expert in the Veterans' Bureau; Hon. Jas. A. Cobb, ex-Assistant U. S. District Attorney and a Professor in the Howard University Law School; Hon. A. G. Froe, Recorder of Deeds and Hon. Thos. L. Jones, a prominent Attorney of the District, who has been recommended by the colored Bar Association for membership on the Rent Commission.

That this seating arrangement was looked upon as a "Jim Crow" action by white people, is shown by the fact that the correspondent of the Philadelphia Public Ledger had a paragraph in the Washington news dispatch to his paper on Wednesday morning, May 31, reading as follows:

"Observed at the Memorial Dedication.

"A 'Jim Crow' section of seats, directly opposite the center of the Memorial, reserved exclusively for distinguished colored ticket holders."

These "distinguished colored ticket holders" did not fare as well as those not so well distinguished, for they were not "jim crowed" in their standing thru the exercises. The colored and white persons not seated, were standing wherever they could find room. It was the colored ticket holders, "the distinguished" ones, who felt the brunt of Col. Sherrill's North Carolina policy, as he sees fit to inject it into the Nations' Capital, aided and abetted by the President.

The President's policy, "of inescapable difference," carried out thru his North Carolina appointee, Col. C. O. Sherrill, has cropped out in a number of instances here in the District. The colored people are thoroly aroused at the effrontry of these appointees and are losing faith in the G. O. P. as being the "ship," so dramatically expresed by the late Frederick Douglass.

Several prominent persons said that this was the last occasion where discrimination should have shown itself.

This latest slap in the face, while "all the World" loked on, has aroused not a few of the erstwhile complaisant and compromising Republican supporters.

Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson and Attorney Chas. S. Hill are the only ones that we have heard of who had tickets and did not go to the exercises. Col. Johnson said that he felt it would not go off right, and he went fishing. Attorney Hill noticed that all the tickets that he could hear off were for section "V" and he felt that would be a "Jim Crow" affair and remained away.

"Elevating the Race

Newton Post By Savoyard. 6-7-22

I know it is bad manners to discuss the negro question in our glorious union, but I shall devote this epistle tto that subject nevertheless. I am induced to do this because of a race row in Harvard university and a negro procession that paraded Pennsylvania avenue the other day in "silent" protestation against the lynching of brutal members of their race for the most horrible and most revolting of all crimes. No torture chamber of mediaeval times ever caused such agony, no pain cruelty has yet inflicted, or imagined, compares in horror with the unspeakable monstrosity of the violation of the person of a pure white woman by a negro brute. Such outrage makes maniacs of all decent men in the community, for the moment, and this applies to the North as well as to the South of our country. I cite the mob that hungered for the blood of a negro brute in the Quaker community of Chester, a suburb of the city of Philadelphia, some years ago. Though the precinct was urban and the police force ample, it required the military to save the person of the monster from the rage of the mob.

I'll say this, that nowhere else on earth is the decent negro, the harmless negro, so safe from oppression as he is in the States of our union that were "slave" in 1860. Dilettante Mrs. Jellebys of the masculine gender up North, who have as vague ideas of the race question as I have of the social conditions on the planet Mars, love to cite the very large holdings of real estate by negroes of the South and in that same connection they spill an ocean of hypocritic tears with which they drench the "downtrodden" negro at the South. The fact is, that the American citizen best satisfied with his condition is the decent Southern negro. If the chief mission of the human being in this life is to enjoy the day, then the decent Southern negro is the most fortunate human being on earth. That is a fact.

I admit that the South is a mighty unhealthy clime for your vicious negro. His proper place is at the North, where his tale of woe turns doves into vultures. Here is what makes the race question—the South knows the negro; to the North the negro is a total stranger.

That row in Harvard college is a gorgeous joke. Touching the negro at the South Harvard for a century has been a zealous, an enthusiastic, a termagent Mrs. Jelleby. Harvard's conception of the negro was no more like Abraham Lincoln's than is William Jennings Bryan's views of the eighteenth amendment like A. O. Stanley's. Harvard's abolitionism was for the sake of the slave; Lincoln's anti-slavery sentiments were for the sake of the slave-owner. Harvard demanded the freedom of the negro; Lincoln strove for

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the emancipation of the white man who owned the negro. Lincoln was as Southern as a hoe-cake, or a rasher of fried bacon. He was a Southern poor white, a class that hated the negro and was hated by the negro. Lincoln hated nobody, but in his debate with Douglas in 1858 he disclosed the contempt of the Southern poor white for the negro. When, as president, he declared that he would preserve slavery if that were the best way to save the union, Harvard denounced him up hill and down dale as a miscreant of all colors.

Well, it seems that President Lowell of Harvard has found out that the two races can not be fused, that social equality is as impossible as it is undesirable, and so Harvard ejected negroes from the dormitories, whereat and whereupon certain venerable alumni of Harvard, who live in the age when Theodore Parker was a political pope and Wendell Phillips an oratorical blatherskite, are up in arms. Here is a bomb that I rescue from the bombardment these our Bourbons hurled at their alma mater:

"We believe that the university owes the Southern man the best possible opportunity for education, but we do not owe him the surrender of our Northern ideas of democracy and our Harvard ideals of justice."

There is a painful omission in that passage. The word "equality" seems to have dropped into vacancy and is estrayed. It can not be possible that these venerable folk—Moorfield Storey is one of 'em—have awakened to the folly of men of their class running up and down the earth correcting the mistakes of Almighty God, who decreed that the two races are not equal.

And Harvard, Charles Sumner, Theodore Parker, Thad Stevens, Ben Wade and that set, while they prated from rise of sun till the going down thereof, failed to make the whites and blacks equal. The constitution of the United States pronounces them equal, but caste, that is stronger than governments, stronger than armies, stronger than navies—caste, the weapon with which Almighty God armed and equipped the superior race, caste proclaims the doctrine and enforces the fact of inequality. And 40,000 Harvards are powerless before caste.

Theoretically a negro has the right to be governor of Massachusetts; practically it is as impossible for him to be governor of that old commonwealth as it is for the swan to wish its black legs white as it swims in the water. Caste forbids. In the Northern section of our union are 1,000,000 negro voters. How many negroes represent Northern constituencies in congress? And every respectable man of every Northern State ought to master the decency to be ashamed to open his mouth to utter a word on the negro question till some Northern constituency returns a negro to congress.

In the North the negro is encouraged to vote and in divers communities not allowed to work. In the South he is warned not to be a statesman, but is given every inducement to be a laborer. When there was a massacre of negroes in Illinois for no crime except that of laboring with their hands, the Chicago Tribune made argument in support of the proposition that the negro's right to the ballot in South Carolina is a more valuable and a more precious privilege than the negro's right to his life in Illinois.

The city of Akron, O., is located in "the Western reserve," the citadel of abolitionism, where dwelt Elisha Whittlesey, Joshua R. Giddings, Ben Wade and James A. Garfield. If at the North there is a negro paradise, surely it is in the "western reserve." Not a great while ago a thrifty negro, a citizen of Akron, a man of wealth, bought a residence located in the section where dwelt the leading white folks of the town. When that negro attempted to occupy his own premises a mob gathered, a furious and demented mob. He was driven from the town, together with hundreds of his race. I do not recall whether there was bloodshed. Be that as may be it was laid down as a canon of good morals in the "Western reserve" that it was unspeakable, horrible and overwhelmingly intolerable for a negro to travel in a Jim Crow car in Louisiana but altogether lovely and superlatively altruistic for a negro to dwell in a Jim Crow house in Ohio. Since Warren G. Harding has been president of the United States the Chicago real estate exchange has decreed a penalty of expulsion directed against any member of the exchange who sells a negro real estate in a neighborhood where only whites dwell.

Only the other day a squad of professional negroes in the North presented a petition to the president demanding that "race segregation" be abolished in the departments at Washington. White women clerks from the North, however, will see to it that the segregation is not disturbed. "Marty" Madden, statesman in congress from Chicago, returned from a district that has a negro majority, has implored congress to vote him by indirection a huge campaign fund. At an expense of at least a quarter of a million dollars he asks congress to erect a monument to a negro who sailed with Christopher Columbus on a voyage of discovery. It is extremely doubtful if any such negro ever lived, and it is certain that a monument to him would have no tendency whatever "to elevate" the negro race. Horace Greely warned a delegation of professional negroes who called on him to help "elevate the race" that only the negro himself could elevate the race and the best way to do it was to move over to New Jersey and raise potatoes.

Grover Cleveland advised that the best way to treat the negro question was to allow those next to the burden to lift it—that is, that the thing be left to the South, the section that knows all about it, rather than have the North mix in it, a section that knows nothing about it. And if the negro question is ever settled that is the way it will be settled.

Washington, D. C.
July 1, 1922.

Washingtonians Up in Arms Over Discrimination Plan

Birmingham Ledger 7/30/22

(Preston News Service)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26.—A committee, consisting of R. M. Nixon, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Dr. Creed Childs, Rev. Emory Smith and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, had a conference with Secretary Weeks of the War Department Thursday afternoon with reference to the proposed bathing beach for Negroes on Columbia Island. They declared that Columbia Island is practically inaccessible and otherwise unsuitable for the purpose. Outside of its distance from the city, it was stated that it could be utilized only by the operation of a ferry from the Virginia shore.

It was suggested by the committee that in view of the long waterfront of the city and the large area of the tidal basin, it ought not to be difficult to find a more suitable place for the beach than the Virginia shore. Secretary Weeks, who has final jurisdiction, said he would give the question full consideration and see that the colored people were protected in their rights in the matter.

These vigorous protests have been made to the War Department against the establishment of the colored bathing beach, for which Congress appropriated $25,000, on Columbia Island, opposite the agricultural experimental station, on the Arlington reservation.

Colonel Sherrill, the engineer officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, had selected a small area at the eastern end of the island as the site for the bathing beach for colored people. He had authorized building operations to begin early last spring, but finally discontinued because of the strong opposition brought to bear by leading race men and women of the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTONIANS ARE UP IN ARMS

Savannah Tribune 9/28/22

Washington, D. C., Sept. 26th (Preston News Service)—A committee, consisting of R. M. Nixon, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Dr. Creed Childs, Rev. Emory Smith and Mrs Mary Church Terrell, had a conference with Secretary Weeks of the War Department Thursday afternoon with reference to the proposed bathing beach for Negroes on Columbia Island. They declared that Columbia Island is practically inaccessible and otherwise unsuitable for the purpose. Outside of its distance from the city, it was stated that it could be utilized only by operation of a ferry from the Virginia shore.

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Discrimination—1922. District of Columbia

COBB RIDICULES SPECIOUS "GAG" OF RACE HATER

Chicago Defender

North Carolinian Whines He Didn't Mean It; Blabs: "I Like Your People"

7-1-22

Washington, D. C., June 30.—The following letter sent to Lieut. Col. C. O. Sherrill, who has sought to promote segregation in the District of Columbia under the Harding administration, by Hon. James A. Cobb, a leading attorney, and counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the national capital, explains itself:

"Dear Sir: On May 30 last I attended the Lincoln Memorial celebration, upon invitation. To my amazement and surprise, upon my arrival I found a 'Jim Crow' section for Colored people. I am informed that these arrangements were made by you. As a citizen of the United States and a resident of the District of Columbia, I want to complain and protest against such discrimination. The discrimination was unnecessary, unusual, un-Christian, and has no place in a democracy. That the same was unnecessary is proved by the fact that as soon as an opportunity was afforded the white people came through the ropes and occupied the vacant seats in the 'Jim Crow' section. That it was unusual is evidenced in that no one in the nation's capital, acting for the government of the United States, has hitherto had such temerity. This precedent is sui generis. It is un-Christian in that it was an attempt to humiliate a certain portion of your fellow citizens without the slightest cause or justification and was contrary to the underlying religious principle of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. It was undemocratic in that in a democracy citizens are equal so far as the government is concerned; and any discrimination had by the Government against any of its citizens at public functions of any kind or character whatsoever is wrong and undemocratic.

Inappropriate

"It would seem that of all occasions in the world to have a 'Jim Crow' section, the Lincoln celebration was the most appropriate place for such. Lincoln's enduring fame rests upon his attitude toward slavery and the Emancipation Proclamation. That such was appreciated and recognized by the committee is manifest by a Colored man having been selected to deliver the only address on that occasion. It would have been in keeping with the policy thus adopted to have had Dr. Moton segregated by being roped off from the committee on the speakers' stand. However, no such thought could have been attributed to the chief justice, who, be it said to his credit, bespoke in his every action and attitude the utmost courtesy to Dr. Moton.

"That the majority of the Colored people who were there protested is shown by the fact that they at once, as soon as they discovered that they were 'Jim Crowed,' left the segregated section.

"On Thursday last, at 3:30 o'clock, I attended an amity conference made up of both white and Colored people at Rauscher's, in this city. The central theme there was to bring about better relations between the white and Colored people of this city and finally throughout the country as well. I think from what was said there that the opinion was one upon this point that such unnecessary, mean and inhuman spectacles, as is alleged to have been caused by you at the Lincoln Memorial exercises, have more to do in bringing about race hatred than anything else in this country. The position you occupy is public. You are supposed to represent all the people. Your salary is paid by all the people. And unless you treat all alike in the public matters which come under your supervision, you are misrepresenting instead of representing the government.

"In closing, I desire to say that this protest probably will have little or no effect, but I do want you to know that I, as one of those segregated, protest with all the emphasis of my being against such treatment.

"Very truly yours,
"JAMES A. COBB."

To this letter of Attorney Cobb Sherrill replied immediately. The pseudo argument he avails himself of in defense of the wrong committed is so weak and beside the point as to be insulting. He falls back upon the last resort of the stung Southerner, "I am a friend of the Colored man." He writes:

Sherrill's Weak Reply

"Dear Sir: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of June 3, 1922.

"I regret very much to hear that the seating of a number of Colored people next to each other has aroused the resentment mentioned in your letter. Colored people were by no means restricted to the section to which you refer, and I can see no reason why any Colored person assigned to a seat in this section should object so strenuously to sitting next to other Colored people. Objection might just as readily have been made by the newspaper people that they were all seated together in a similar section, or by the members of Congress that they were seated in a section reserved exclusively for them.

"No discrimination was contemplated against the Colored people and I am sure that a second thought will convince you that the method used in seating the guests did not involve any discrimination against anyone.

He Considers Himself

"I personally consider myself a friend of the Colored people and might cite as an instance of this, that it was on my own initiative that invitations were issued to a considerable number of your people at the Lincoln Memorial dedication. I asked a distinguished member of the Colored Race to furnish me with a number of names of the most prominent Colored people in Washington, in order that there might be a suitable representation at this ceremony. If I had any intention of discriminating against the Colored people, I would never have made any such voluntary suggestion.

"As another illustration of my feeling for the Colored people, I might cite the fact that during the past week I have drafted a bill, at the suggestion of a committee of Colored citizens, to erect in Washington a suitable memorial to an eminent representative of the Colored people.

"Moreover, if you will stop to think a moment, you will find that probably more has been done to improve the parks in the Colored sections of Washington since I came into this office than ever before for a like period. Another instance to show that I have nothing but the kindliest feelings for the people of your Race.

"Yours very truly,
"C. O. SHERRILL."

But Attorney Cobb would have none of such specious argument. Proper exception to the colonel's simple defense is taken in the following:

Cobb Comes Back

"Dear Sir: I am duly in receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, which is an answer to my letter of the 3d instant, for which I thank you. Were it not for the fact that I am of the opinion that you, in discussing the subject, miss the point attempted to be made by me, I would make no reply.

Not Pariahs

"However, let me say as a basis of fact that the Colored people at the Lincoln Memorial exercises were not only marked off by being enclosed by ropes on the sides, but their seats were different; that is, practically all of the seats for the whites were chairs, the seats for the Colored were benches except a fringe of chairs running down either side. I know of no Colored person, whose seats were actually assigned, who was not within the segregated section, except Hon. Robert H. Terrell, who was seated with the municipal court judges. Even the Hon. William H. Lewis of Boston, formerly assistant attorney general, had a seat in this segregated section, which he did not occupy. I note in your letter you make this statement: * * * 'I can see no reason why any Colored person assigned a seat in this section should object so strenuously to sitting next to other Colored people. Objection might just as readily be made by the newspaper people that they were all seated together in a similar section, or by members of Congress that they were sitting in a section reserved exclusively for them.' With respect to that part of your statement that the Colored people object to sitting next to each other, I respectfully suggest that that is beside the question. Colored people do not object to sitting beside each other. But they do object and all self-respecting Colored people will continue to object to being shunted aside and segregated together as if they were pariahs. The arbitrary separation of citizens on a basis of race at a public celebration is a badge of servitude wholly inconsistent with the civil freedom and the equality before the law established by the constitution. It cannot be justified upon any legal ground. With respect to that part of the argument in your letter, if it properly can be regarded as one, in which you attempt to draw an analogy between the seating of the Colored people beside each other with the having of a section reserved for newspaper men and for Congressmen, I beg to say that the same is by no means in point. Grouping people together according to their vocations or professions is a matter which they control and against which no one would or could object, but separating and segregating people according to race or color is a matter which the individual cannot control and is an indication of a servile discrimination. It would have been logical and in keeping with the arrangements made had all Hebrews, Italians, Irish and other racial groups been similarly separated.

Friend of Race?

"Respecting that part of your letter which refers to your friendly attitude to the Race as manifested by your various activities in their behelf, I desire to say, so far so good; but what I am complaining of and protesting against and what all self-respecting Colored people complain of and protest against is in being treated other than as American citizens. There is only one right way and that is to treat all American citizens alike so far as the government is concerned. The government should not segregate or discriminate against any of its citizens on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. That is the fundamental law of the land and anything short of that is illegal. The constitution recognized no dominant race or superior class of citizens, which assumes to regulate the enjoyment of civil rights common to all citizens upon the basis of race or color.

"Very truly yours,
"JAMES A. COBB."

Sherrill Is Balked Anew by Protests

The Chicago Defender
Oct 20-22

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—Because of the vigorous protests of Race citizens against the location of a segregated bathing beach on Columbus island, building operations which were begun there at the selection and under the direction of Col. Sherrill of North Carolina, who has been active in humiliating our group here, have been discontinued. Furthermore, it is not likely that they will ever be resumed if the wishes and protests of the Race mean anything.

In view of the known attitude of Sherrill, as shown in attempts to segregate the Race in public parks, and as shown in his segregated seating arrangements at the dedication of the Lincoln memorial, a committee of protest went direct to Secretary of War Weeks. They laid before him the fact that Columbus island was practically inaccessible, and that there was no posibility of reaching it save through the operation of a ferry from the Virginia shore.

A USELESS EFFORT

AN EFFORT is being made by a number of white and Colored citizens of Washington, D. C., to bring about the removal of the officer responsible for the offensive segregation at the late Lincoln memorial exercises staged in that city. As laudable as this effort is, we are satisfied that it will be fruitless for the reason that the officer in question evidently was under the impression that he was acting in harmony, if not in accordance with the instructions, of his official superiors.

Chicago Defender

NO SUBORDINATE would dare to take such a step or enforce such a rule unless he knew the ground upon which he stood. But even if the officer had no specific instructions or intimations along this line, he was justified in assuming from the general attitude of those in control of governmental machinery, that his act would not be out of harmony with their wishes and inclinations.

7-22-22

THE EFFORT, therefore, to have him removed may receive some consideration, but the petition or remonstrance however courteously worded or em-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

phatically expressed, will ultimately, no doubt, be consigned to the waste basket without comment or reply. If anything perchance should result from the agitation of the subject it will probably be a promotion for this officer instead of his removal. Notwithstanding this, those who are the victims of the policy of which this incident is an outgrowth should take advantage of every opportunity to register their protest and give expression to their indignation at the treatment thus accorded.

All Who are not "Black" Are White, Says Lawyer

Pittsburgh Courier 10/13/22

(By The Associated Negro Press)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13.—Argument in Japanese naturalization cases brought by Takauzawa against the United States and by Takuji Yamashita and Charles Li Kono against the Secretary of State, Washington, was concluded in the Supreme Court last Wednesday by former Attorney General George W. Wickersham in behalf of the Japanese.

Mr. Wickersham contended the general naturalization act of 1906 imposed no bar upon naturalization of aliens because of race or color. He insisted that the construction to be given the provision "free white persons' was that it included all who were not "black."

Solicitor General Beck and Attorney General Thompson insisted exclusion of Asiatics had been the historical policy of the government since 1760.

THE CRUCIFIXION OF WOMANHOOD

Washington Eagle 12/23/22

Address Delivered Before the Roanoke City Council.

Washington, D. C.

By Rev. James S. Hatcher, B. D.

We count it a privilege to be permitted to speak for ourselves this day before you, concerning this matter which so deeply stirs our hearts. Especially because we believe you to be men of impartial minds and open to the voice of truth and reason.

You have heard the facts in the affidavits, how that, on the morning of December 1st, Miss Bertha Lawson, a young woman of reputable character, employed by the city in the capacity of teacher in our public schools, was brutally assaulted and kicked out of an office, furnished and maintained by moneys from the public coffers, by Judge Beverley Berkley, judge of the police court. Sirs, we beseech you to consider this an outrage, not, only against negro womanhood—for womanhood know no color but against the womanhood of christendom. This is a tragedy in which, not only all the sacred tradition of Virginia chilvalry have been violated, but womanhood in general ruthlessly crucified.

We feel that we, the negroes of the south, have a peculiar claim upon your defense and protection, which the negroes of no other section of our great country have upon their white brethren. Our grandfathers, in the days of the Civil War, slept on the door mats of your grandfathers, with the vigil of faithful hounds, guarding and protecting their families, when to have proven disloyal meant the ruin of those families. Our grandmothers guarded the cradles of many of your mothers and fathers with that constancy and fidelity with which a dog watches her pups before their eyes are open. We have builded your cities, felled your forests, made your music and contributed to your literature—and lately bared our breasts to save this country from German slavery. Moreover, right here in Roanoke, during the influenza epidemic negro teachers of which this young woman is one, volunteered their services and went into your homes and nursed your loved ones from weakness and death to soundness and life. Is this our reward?

Gentlemen, Newton's Third Law of Motion—"For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction"—is as true in the sphere of our body politic and administration of justice as in the realm of physics. And believe us when we tell you that if this outrage committed against a negro woman, be allowed to without redress of law or compunction of conscience, it will not be long, gentlemen, before your wives and daughters will receive the same treatment from the same source. If the gap is let down, no matter at what point, the cow gets out, and it is only a matter of time before your flowers as well as ours are spoilt. I repeat with emhasis, that if the judge of the police court or any other public official, be allowed to sling his hoof against the knee-cap of a negro woman, inflicting both injury and insult, it will not be long before your wives and daughters will return home lame and outraged from the same quarters.

Again, dear gentlemen, you must remember that we read the same books, have the same superintendent of education, breathe the same air, have the same respect for our womanhood, cherish the same emotions, and absorb the same ideas that you do. And there are hundreds of negro men in this city who would have done violence to the judge had he thus assaulted their wives and daughters. With what results? Maybe a riot; in which many innocent and well wishing members of both races would have lost their lives. The cry to have this wrong redressed rises from the hearts and throats of more than ten thousand negroes. Men of all classes and walks of life—preachers and lawyers, doctors and craftmen, bootleggers and crapshooters—all join in unison—crying for redress.

What do we want? Just what you would want, gentlemen, were this one of your women—justice. And any negro who seeks to impress you that he is satisled with less in this particular, or in civic and legal affairs in general, is either a fool or a traitor; and ought either be assylmed for public safety or hanged for treason. Therefore, honorable sirs, we beseech you to place yourselves in our position, and in the name of justice and democracy, and in the name of Almighty God, "who has made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth," to hear our petition and grant us redress.

We thank you.

December 8th, 1922.

SOUTHERN JUDGE KICKS TEACHER OUT OF OFFICE

Chicago Defender 12/30/22

Demand Made Before Council That He Be Removed From Office

Roanoke, Va., Dec. 29.—"Get out of this office, or I'll kick you out!" cried Judge Beverly Berkeley (white) of the local municipal court to Miss Bertha E. Lawson, a teacher in the public schools here.

Miss Lawson expressed some doubt as to whether the upholder of the law would suit his action to his words.

He kicked her out.

Now 10,000 of this city's Race residents have banded themselves together with the demand that the dog, Berkeley, go. All classes of citizens are together, lawyers and doctors, merchants, bootleggers, gamblers. They have asked the city council for Berkeley's scalp.

Not long ago, Miss Lawson (she weighs 100 pounds), in company with her mother, went to the city hall to pay taxes. They both were unacquainted with the location of the tax collector's office. They stopped in another office and sought information. This room happened to be occupied by Berkeley. In asking for the tax collector the school teacher failed to refer to him as mister.

Judge Threatens Her

Berkeley stormed, asking her if she thought he was an information bureau and threatening to kick her out if she didn't go post haste. She hesitated and he planted the toe of his boot squarely on her knee cap.

There were no men of her Race around to take up for her and she was forced to submit to the insult. One of the Lawsons, Fred, is a star football player. He didn't have a chance to use his boot on the judge.

The girl and her mother limped upstairs and found the office they were seeking. They got in line and paid their taxes. The irate judge followed them and had them arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. Thy were forced to post a cash bond of $21 to obtain their release. On the next morning Miss Lawson was fined $5 by Police Judge W. J. Austin upon evidence offered by Berkeley. The latter is said to have declared at the trial that he kicked the girl and would do it again.

Appeals Fine

A petition has already been drawn up and submitted to the city council. An appeal of the $5 fine has been made to the corporation court. In the meantime the city council has promised action.

Rumor has it that the reputation of the kicking judge is not at all good among his own people. These reports have connected his name with unsavory associations, some within his race and some without. No proof has ever been had.

Miss Lawson is a member of the First Baptist church and a teacher in the Sunday school. Her pastor made an admirable plea for her before the city council. She lives with her parents who are respectable, hard-working citizens of the community.

Those Who Spoke Out

Men who have declared that Berkeley should be removed from the bench are: The Rev. James Hatcher, George Thornton, L. L. Downing, R. F. Tate, A. F. Brooks, D. R. Powell, W. B. F. Crowell, A. L. James, I. A. Holder, C. T. Tolliver, L. C. Downing, Willard Miller, Page Creighton, O. [illegible] E. R. Dudley, W. F. Hughes, J. H. Roberts, Jackson Finney, J. B. Claytor, Anderson Tolbert, Green Penn, L. B. Broadnax, W. B. Dabney, James Davis, E. D. Downing, A. P. Holland, Richard Holland, James McKoy, M. W. Clair, Jr., and all the members of the Leal club, the most powerful civic and political organization in the city.

The Ku Klux Klan has been strong in this city, but it has made no move after Berkeley. This has suggested the possibility that he may be a member of the organization.

The Rev. Hatcher in his address before the city council warned the members that if such rascality was not stopped they might expect such

Discrimination — 1922

General.

WITHIN THE LAW

Colored Student Discouraged In Mixed Schools

New York Age 2/18/22

(By WILLIAM PICKENS)

2/18/22

We cannot support the idea of "mixed" schools,—for that means robbery and degradation outright. And yet there are handicaps and drawbacks for the colored child in many of the "mixed" schools, especially in those public schools where colored children are not a majority or a very large element of the pupilage.

Where the Negro child is practically alone in a class, he can be "shut out" by the other pupils and squeezed out by the teacher's from all social and other cultural athletic activities. This is done every day. It can be done without apparently breaking any law; some whites are always left out, and the colored child can always be made one.

When colored children constitute a majority, they cannot, of course, be shut out. If that game were started, they could beat at it. So, in the schools of the more deeply colored sections of Northern cities, they have a more moral life. But woe to the little black that sits *alone*.

There are exceptional cases where "the only colored student" enjoys *nearly* all the rights and privileges. But exceptions are exceptions.

And a teacher can "make it hard" for you without breaking any law,—except the indefinable and unenforceable moral laws. Every teacher knows how this can be done,—and every pupil too. There have been colored pupils who were not called on to recite for otherwise ignored for months at a time. They were told by action (or *inaction*): you have, of course, the bare *right* to be here, but you are very unwelcome.

It has been often remarked that so many Northern colored youths fail to finish even high school. Well, in Newark, N. J., (and in many other places) the colored girls have been thus encouraged by some of their teachers: "What do you want to go through high school for? There is nothing that *you* can find to do with a high school education and it is an indirect suggestion about her future. Of course not!

And although it is cowardly to do so, teachers can make it very hard for little children. Little children can simply be allowed the rope and the tether that will break their own necks. And little Negro children can have just as much of the jim-crow-devil in them as any children anywhere in the world. That is one how they prove their utter humanity. But, O, how the teacher can dramatize the situation when the principal is called into the room! "That little *colored* girl over there did it!" How she can emphasize the very necessary distinction, and how her pointing finger can stab. And *color* can be made almost as execrable in her little schoolroom as it is in Vicksburg, Mississippi, after a "yellow newspaper has anathematized it.—"That little *colored* boy, there!"

And these little children have brains in their heads, and they know when they are being taken advantage of,—and many of them are growing up sour and sullen and bitter. God save us! Foundations are being laid for a 1950 "race problem" that may make our present antipathies look like an *entente cordiale*.

What are we going to do about it? Get acquainted and understand. The colored parents must get nearer in on the jobs and there must be closer relations between parents and teachers. There should be Parents and Teachers Leagues, and a strong pull always for more colored teachers in the general school system, but by no means any movement or toleration on the part of Negro people for "culled" schools. They will come soon enough, or too soon.

New York City.

SOUR GRAPES

Chicago Defender 2/18/22

IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING that the literature of France is the choicest and most classical of any nation in the world. In France everybody reads and literary taste has been cultivated to a point of pre-eminence. This is in striking contrast to America, where little or no encouragement is given to the composition of good books, and the average general reader revels in such lofty novels as "Deadwood Dick," "Nick Carter" or "The Life of Jesse James." Yet American arrogance makes bold to set itself up in criticism of the judgment of the highest respected and most honored academy of savants of France.

THE GONCOURT ACADEMY awarded its 1921 prize to the novelist, Rene Maran, a native of Martinique, French West Indies. The prize carries, besides five thousand francs, the most cherished literary honor in France. The book bore the title "Batouala," a story of native life in Africa. Its nearest competitor, "L'Epithalimine," was a story setting forth the problem of divorce, a book full of thought and artistry, but it was to "Batouala" the academy saw fit to award its prize.

NOTHING could have been more offensive to American conceit of race superiority. To give credit to any black man in preference to a white man at once destroys the filmy bubble of the inherent superiority of the white race. This is what prejudices will do, dwarf the sense of justice and shut the eyes to truth.

SOME AMERICAN EDITORS evidently are not posted on the principles on which the Goncourt Academy was founded. The fact that "Batouala" derides white civilization in Africa has not the least bearing on the academy's consideration of the book as a work of great skill and beauty, and the argument that because "Batouala" denounces white civilization in Africa and shows up the French colonial administration in its true light, the prize should have been withheld regardless of its literary merit, is childish and carries no weight. Truth is indifferent to its source, and the French people are big and broad enough to accept truth whether it comes in a white or a black garb.

BIBLESS FOR WHITES ONLY

The National Educational Society, of 431 S. Dearborn street, Chicoga, Illinois, accomodates and favors only white preachers in the sale and purchase of Bibles. They kept soliciting a colored pastor of Camden, N. J., because his letters and his name in the directories did not show his color, trying to induce him to enter into their published contract to buy one of their white Bibles. Finally the Minister decided to buy, whereupon the white-Bible-selling society sent him a questionnaire, on which were important inquiries as to age, demonination and color. You see, color makes a difference with Bible-sellers. And when they found out this Camden preacher's color, they returned his check and told him that they have a ruling not to sell to colored people on those easy terms.

Is this because colored preachers are not so much in need of Bibles as white preachers? For this is the only sound reason that could be advanced for denying colored pastors the privilege of securing Bibles.

On the Stationery of this Chicago society is a picture of the "Holy Bible," shedding light upon the world,—that is upon the benighted white world. And on this same stationery is a list of questions, quite "funny" questions in the light of this society's racial discriminations. These questions are headed by "Can you answer these questions?" And among these questions are: "What is Sin?" "What is grace?" "What is salvation?" "What is the church?" "What is justification?" "What is sanctification?" Who are the angels?" "Who are the demons?" "What is hades, hell, gehenna, and sheol?"

Well, we suppose they are all white. Now, it is perhaps the fact that colored churches and religious societies are doing a large cash business with this society, which boldly and openly and in writing denies them any of the privileges of "white folks."

By William Pickens
(For The Associated Negro Press)

SHALL WE SAY NEGRO?

BOSTON MASS HERALD
MAY 9 1922

We receive repeated complaints from altruistic readers because, in the case of a burglary or other crime, when the culprits are negroes, we say so. Protestants against this practice assert that we do not give the race or nationality of other criminals; that if a highwayman holds up an automobile we do not, in our story, say that he was an Italian, or a Scotchman, or an Irishman, or a Jew, or even a white man. Their point is that the only people in the world who are labelled, in the event of a crime or some other disagreeable or uncomplimentary affair, are the negroes.

While there is much truth in this assertion, the fact remains that if you are to narrate the details of a crime in your neighborhood, to your companion in the seat of a suburban train tomorrow morning, and the culprit is a negro, you say so. That is an integral part of your story. For the newspapers to leave that out would be a pose. They would be detracting from the value of the publication to their readers, as measured by popular usage. And, after all, the newspapers cannot depart widely therefrom without lessening their service as bearers of information.

A. J. SMITHERMAN ON ENFORCED OR VOLUNTARY SEGREGATION —A CONTRIBUTED EDITORIAL BY THE BEARER OF THE FIGHT AT TULSA, OKLA.

Boston Mass. Guardian

5/6/22

That I may not be misunderstood in my exposition of this subject, allow me to say in the outset that I am heartily in accord with that constructive policy sometimes found in the community life of our group looking toward the material and economic development of our racial standards. Such policy is found among the Jews, the Italians and other race groups here in your own city. Nevertheless, none of these groups would tolerate for a moment any public policy which would set them apart as separate and distinct groups, prescribed for and discriminated against in the enjoyment of the emoluments of American citizenship.

Like the intelligent individuals of these race groups, I am "teeth and toe-nail" for every legitimate thing that will enhance our race standards without the sacrifice of any manly principles and endangering our rights as American citizens. This might be called race pride. Certainly there is enough in the history of our race in this country to inspire such sentiment. But, on the other hand, I would not allow any kind of pride to blind me to my citizenship rights or to hamper me in demanding a full and complete enjoyment of the same. The Jews give us a splendid example to follow in this policy. For economic reasons they are united as a race and co-operate for their own advancement; but for civic reasons they oppose any public policy applied to them in contradistinction with regard to other citizens. We should not be different from the Jew in this respect.

In my opinion nothing has contributed so much to the strained relationship between the white and black people of the United States as the policy of segregation or Jim Crowism. It is quite impossible, as past history proves, to maintain harmonious relations between the two groups where these principles obtain. They are inconsistent with the broad foundation of our government and utterly incompatible with the mutual understanding so necessary for the peace and harmony of our community life. For this reason I am unalterably opposed to such unholy prescriptions. This is no new theory

to me. I have studied the question at close-hand, have felt the sting of its bitter application, have experienced the odious stigma of its operation and have seen the baneful effects of the practice. Living under the conditions for years and realizing the injustice and inequalities of it all I have waged a persistent and inexorable fight against this great evil.

We can not easily overlook the fact that the sentiment of the white North and that of the white South, with regard to our group, have overlapped and there is a tacit understanding which affords ground for a dangerous compromise between the two sections on the race question. The white North has gone South and imbibed the southern prejudice and the white South has invaded the North and inoculated the insidious seed of its propaganda so thoroughly that we find ourselves in a position precarious to say the least. And very often we ourselves unwittingly encourage and assist the Southern whites in extending their propaganda and thus justify the Northern whites in accepting it.

Information comes to me that there is now a well defined movement within our group here in Boston to ask for certain separate considerations and the reason for the proposed request is given that there is a manifest increase in prejudice on the part of white people against colored people. The question arises in my mind, is there really any increase of prejudice against us? If so should we so easily surrender our rights to the whims of the prejudiced whites? Are we not to stop somewhere, put our backs against the wall and fight this monster to the finish? If so there is no better time and place than now and here to make the stand.

What are we to gain by such surrender? Surely the results can not be good when the principle is so manifestly wrong. Experience has taught some of us that the only way to get equal public facilities and accommodation for our group is to get the same that all other groups get. As I see it, for the Colored people of Boston to follow such misguided course is but to play to the hand of the southern prejudiced whites, and that is just what we should not do.

Historic Boston, the home of Charles Sumner and his illustrious contemporaries, who did so much to stamp out the spirit of the South, is the one sacred spot in all our land where the vile venom of Southern traditions should find no propagation. We should cherish as sacred the soil which was Christianed for the cause of American Independence and freedom with the blood of one of our own race. Let us, standing upon this foundation, prove our merits by uniting and co-operating in every way consistent with our God-given and Constitutional rights for the betterment of ourselves and our country while we as one strong, determined man, vigorously oppose with the last ounce of our energy everything separate.

We should not face the wrong direction. God's laws are inexorable and apply alike to all men regardless of race, creed or color. Man's laws should not be stultified with color prescription. We have had too much of this already.

Remember, in conclusion, it is but a step from voluntary segregation to enforced Jim Crowism, the curse of American civilization.

Very truly yours,

A. J. SMITHERMAN.

Financial Development Is Necessary to Race Growth

Becoming More and More Difficult to Secure Support from White Financiers for Race Business Enterprises

Barred From Farm Loans

Act Passed for Benefit of All, But Many Localities Refuse Membership to Negro Farmers in National Farm Loan Associations

4/8/22 New York Age

(By CHARLES E. HALL).

Washington, D. C.—If some of our talented but frequently misunderstood political philosophers, leaders and faithful followers of the fortunes of white seekers for political preferment would occasionally soft pedal the "What happened at the convention" stories; if some of our heavy intellectuals would cease for an indefinite period of time the pouring forth freely and widely of their thoughts concerning "SELF-DETERMINATION" for the peoples of Africa, Asia, Russia and Fiji Islands, and if some of our good and learned parsons would tell us less about what Peter said concerning the Epistles of Paul, and more about how to live the life that makes progress here on earth for a race or a people, there might be a chance for a little CONSTRUCTIVE work among our racial group that will permit us, or at least the succeeding generations, to CASH IN with some degree of regularity, and with greater amounts to their credit.

It is generally known that in some communities it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain surety bonds for colored officials of financial institutions or business enterprises that come into direct competition with institutions conducted and controlled by members of OTHER racial groups. It is no secret that in many communities colored home builders and buyers cannot negotiate loans with building and loan associations, if the construction or purchase is to be made OUTSIDE of a definite area upon which but little time and money is spent for city improvements.

Barred From Farm Loans.

It is a matter of common knowledge that our farmers in many localities, North as well as South, are not allowed to become members of local National Farm Loan Associations through which they can borrow money, at low interest rates, for the purpose of paying off outstanding and burdensome mortgages held by local money sharks, who too frequently charge rates that would break Henry Ford. When Congress passed the Farm Loan Act it did not limit its operation to any special group or class of farmers.

It is a discreditable reflection upon some one that more of our young men and women are not trained, or are not receiving the training that will permit them to efficiently perform the duties incident to the commercial activities that are being financed all over the country by enterprising colored business men. It is a source of considerable regret that MILLIONS of our money is paid annually to second mortgage men and companies, while MILLIONS more of our dollars are in the banks of other people earning only three or four per cent. for us, but from seven to ten per cent., and frequently more, for the other fellow. Yet, it is encouraging to note that an apparently successful effort is now being made by our bankers, our insurance and other business men to create a financial RESERVOIR through which worthwhile business and commercial enterprises may be promoted, assisted and enlarged. This will, of course, attract some of the almost idle money now deposited in the banks to the credit of members of our group, because to them as to others it is becoming to be a recognized fact that if an *ACTIVE* person does not know enough about the value of money to make more than three or four per cent., he is either dumb or has no business with more than enough money than is needed for the necessities of life.

Frankly speaking, it is generally admitted that as a race, having as yet neither a strong industrial or financial status, we are over invested in church edifices, a fact that is apparent to anyone who makes a study of the last U. S. Census report on Religious Bodies, and it is to be hoped that our ministers who in many localities are the leaders, will cooperate with the business men in a constructive effort to assist the MATERIAL development of our group. If to this combination can be added, at least until the next national convention, some of our leading politicians, and some of our most prominent WORLD PROBLEM ADJUSTERS whose lamentations are now directed against conditions in OTHER COUNTRIES instead of against the unjust discrimination our people are receiving in Alabama, Illinois, Oklahoma, Ohio and other states that form this glorious UNION, there is every reason to believe that as a group we can make a mighty stride forward during the next three or four years.

Discrimination—1922.

General

SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

We have before us the "Library Journal" for August, 1922, in which is given an account of the annual conference of the American Library Association held recently in Detroit. A part of the published proceedings includes a report of a round table meeting on "Work with Negroes." This round table report is of interest to colored people everywhere and especially to colored New Yorkers, as it was presided over by Miss Ernestine Rose, the Librarian of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Branch in this city, the branch which, because it is located in the heart of New York's largest Negro population, is very largely patronized by colored people.

According to the report of this round table meeting, this question of "Work with Negroes" was principally discussed by librarians from Southern cities where branch libraries for the use of colored people have been established. George T. Settle of the Louisville, Ky., public library opened the discussion by telling about the work done in the colored branch of that city. Lloyd W. Josselyn of Birmingham, Ala., followed with a paper on the support and control of Negro libraries. Mr. Josselyn opened up his paper with the statement that it is not fair to the Negro to judge him by the standards of the white race, etc., etc.

Mr. Josselyn, of course, laid down his first proposition in order to say that the sort of knowledge and the sort of information suitable for the white man's head was entirely unsuitable for the Negro.

The Librarians from other Southern cities reported. The remarks of some of these librarians were, from a Southern point of view, quite liberal; but they all felt that they were dealing with a problem, a problem which was not only perplexing but embarrassing. We can easily understand how the position into which these librarians are put would embarrass them. Here are these custodians of the depositories of knowledge, the custodians of that which should be as free to all who seek it as is the air, yet compelled by narrow, artificial limitations to deny this knowledge altogether or to allow access to it only under prescribed conditions to a large proportion of the seekers.

This problem of separate libraries is a problem of the South's own making and one in which it does not deserve any special sympathy. But why should these librarians from Southern cities where separate libraries for colored people are deemed necesssary wish to impose their so-called problem on the North? And yet it seems that with the persistence that always goes with Southern prejudice, they are striving to do so, and in a degree they are succeeding.

Miss Ernestine Rose, the chairman of the round table, according to the report, spoke of the North coming rapidly to a problem similar to that in the South. She is reported as saying: "In New York, the 135th Street Branch is the only one at present having colored assistants, although other branches are in large, growing Negro centers. It is a question whether it should be made a colored branch or whether colored assistants should be put in other branches. Segregation will be a large problem for the North to solve, although it is not yet realized in most quarters. Legally, colored and white are on the same ground, but in many cases there is not a real feeling of equality in the library."

We would give no credence at all to these statements attributed to Miss Rose if they did not appear in the "Library Journal" in a report over the name of Miss Rose as chairman. Under any other conditions we would not credit them.

Miss Rose is laboring under a mistake if she thinks that New York or the North is approaching any such problem, in libraries at least, as there is in the South. Miss Rose is also laboring under a mistake if she has any feeling that she is "working among Negroes." She is the librarian of one of the branches of the Public Library of New York City, a branch in a part of the city where there are large numbers of colored citizens; but this branch is in no sense a colored branch. It is a public library largely patronized by colored citizens who got into it as citizens and not as special beneficiaries.

If Miss Rose has such ideas about segregation in public libraries, as is intimated in this report over her name, she does not belong in the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street library of New York. There are no conditions in the library situation in New York City which require or admit of any such ideas.

In contradistinction to the expressions attributed to Miss Rose were those made by Miss Rice of Chicago. Miss Rice felt that the Chicago Public Library had no problem to discuss. No separate branches are considered and work does not differ from that with foreigners.

The same sentiments were expressed by William F. Yust of Rochester, N. Y.

A public library is the last place where race segregation should show itself. In fact, such a policy is contradictory to all that a public library stands for. We do not believe that New York City would ever seriously consider separate libraries on race lines, but such a propaganda should not be allowed to gain any headway. We hope, too, that a great organization like the American Library Association will not tolerate the organization of any distinct and permanent Negro department in its body.

GOV. COX AIDS GIRL TO JOB OVER COLOR LINE

Guardian, Boston

Writes to New Bedford Mayor to Stop Discrimination Against Miss Knox in City at Her Father's Request—A Great Act.

10-21-22.

ALL THE OTHER OFFICIALS DENY REJECTION WAS DUE TO COLOR BUT ADMIT REJECTING HER—SHOWS HARM OF SEGREGATION LINE AND HOW WE SHOULD NOT FOSTER IT OURSELVES.

(New Bedford Standard, Oct. 16, 1922)

Mayor W. H. B. Remington today ...ucted Chief of Police Edward P. ...nerty to appoint Miss Estelle B. ...ox, Colored applicant for a position in the municipal service, as a clerical assistant at Police Headuarters. It that complaint had been made to him inated against because of her color. The Mayor immediately investigated the situation and in a statement issued on the matter today asserts that as long as a person passes the Civil Service examination and possesses good character, he or she should receive the same consideration as any other applicant. The Mayor adds that this also applies to the race of an applicant.

"New Bedford in particular would seem to be the last place in Massachusetts where such discrimination should take place," said the Mayor. "The city's history shows that since long before the Civil War and the emancipation of the Colored slaves by Abraham Lincoln, New Bedford was one of the principal stations of the 'underground railroad,' so called, between the South and Canada, and New Bedford people were always the friends of the colored people."

Says Doherty Willing.

The Mayor said that Chief Doherty was perfectly willing to take Miss Knox on as a member of his staff, and that he said he would have employed her for the previous job had he felt that she had had the experience for it. Miss Knox held a position some months ago as one of the clerical assistants in the office of Registrar of Probate Guilford C. Hathaway. She was discharged by Mr. Hathaway, and at that time her father charged that race prejudice was the reason. Mr. Hathaway denied this and said that her work was unsatisfactory, and had had to be done over.

The Mayor's statement:

"There is a rather unusual situation connected with the certification o Estelle B. Knox by the Civil Service Commission on requisition of the Chief of Police.

"About two weeks ago I received a communication from Governor Cox, signifying that the father of Miss Knox had complained to him that his daughter was being discriminated against in the matter of appointment

the stewardess board number one. Mrs. Desmond and Miss Eliza Burke are still on the sick list. We are all praying for their restoration. Rev. Tyson of Hartford, Conn., and Atty. Edwards of Providence, R. I., were visitors at the residence of the pastor the past week. Mrs. E. B. Austin and Mrs. W. H. Jones were in attendance at the service Sunday. Mrs. Austin is of Palm Beach, Fla., and Mrs. Jones is the better half of our presiding elder. The Rally Sunday netted the three hundred mark, ($300.00). There are more reports to come in still, when same has been received we hope to easily reach the smal lsum of five hundred. The pastor will preach Sunday all day. Everybody is welcome. Don't forget "the Sacred Concert," 3.00 o'clock at he church Sunday, the 29th, given by the U. N. I. A. Orchestra of the City. Admission, silver offering of twenty-five cents at the door. Revs. ... Robinson and Bowman were

to a civil service position in New Bedford. The Governor's letter contained the following paragraph:

"'I have had occasion to meet similar conditions in certain of our State departments and have now laid down a rule which I believe is being followed that there shall be absolutely no discrimination on account of color. I have suggested that you would be glad to have this matter called to your attention as I know how gladly you would co-operate to see that justice was done and in that spirit I address you.'

"The receipt of the letter was followed by a visit from Mr. Knox, whom I sent for, and he confirmed his complaint that his daughter had been disriminated against. I promised to look into the matter.

Mayor says he agrees with the Governor—Miss Bosfield's case a precedent

"I am in thorough agreement with Governor Cox that there should be no discrimination in Civil Service appointments, because of color, as a matter of gnral principle.

"The Civil Service law is based on justice and equal rights. So long as a candidate for appointment meets the requirements of examination and possesses good character, the color of his skin, should make absolutely no difference. This applies with equal force to the race of the candidate. The determining question is as to fitness, only.

GOVERNOR WILLIAM CHANNING COX
of Massachusetts, wha set a sh ining mark for no more Color discrimination in the civil service of State or even of Cities. First Governor of Mass. to ask a mayor to stop Color line in city civil service appointments.

RECREATION BUREAU MAKES STATEMENT ON CHARGE THAT SEGREGATION IS PRACTICED

Pittsburg American
10/20/22 pa.

Answer to American's Charge is Indirect —Evades Question of Dorsey's Transfer—Effort Made to Place Blame for Jim-Crow Policy on Negro Social Workers

The Pittsburgh American has received a reply—from Mrs. Gray, head of the Bureau of Recreation, and from Council—concerning charges of racial segregation made by the American to Council on August 15th, 1922. The American charged that Mrs. Gray was instituting a policy of discrimination and segregation within the Bureau of Recreation. Instances were cited of colored boys being turned away from the city swimming pool in Schenley Park, the attempt to segregate Negroes at the Tioga street bath house, the refusal to appoint James Dorsey to a responsible civil service position in the Recreation Bureau and his removal to the Crawford street bath house and the placing of signs in this bath house designating it for Negroes.

The complaint of the American was referred by Council to the Mayor and the Director of Public Works. The American complained specifically against the use of the word "Negro" in the rules for the use of the bath house and to the transfer of James Dorsey from Washington Field House, at which place he was practically the head, to a bath house position that is menial and does not demand a man of Mr. Dorsey's specialized training.

The report of Mrs. Gray to the Director of Public Works is as follows:

"This letter is to answer the request from Finance Committee for report of Bill No. 1396—communication from the Pittsburgh American in reinjustice being done the colored citizens of Pittsburgh by the Bureau of Recreation.

There were no signs whatever put up at the Crawford Street Bath House. The Pittsburgh American evidently refers to two sentences in the rules which were given to the attendant in charge, Mr. Dorsey, governing the management of the Crawford Street Bath.

The Superintendent gave orders to Mr. Dorsey that any person coming to this bath houseshouldbe given every consideration, regardless of race or creed. A number of the neighborhood children of the Caucasion race use this bath house, as well as other citizens of the City.

Attached is a copy of the rules.

The reason the Superintendent of the Bureau of Recreation used the term "NegroCitizens of Pittsburgh" is given in a history of the movement to secure bathing facilities for the Negro population of the Hill District. The history of this movement is attached to this communication.

There was no intention of any injustice being done, but rather it was desired that the colored citizens should understand that the City of Pittsburgh considered themto such an extent that it had built in their midst a $40,000 bath house and comfort station for the use of all citizens, their race especially.

May I call your attention to the bath house be erected in the Hill District and the representative of the Civic Club pledged this organization's activity in this direction until it should be accomplished.

The Morgan Community House, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., colored divisions in addition to the Civic Club, the Urban League and the Irene Kaufmann Settlement House have been greatly concerned in the future of this bath house. However, none the above agencies have any responsibility connected with its operation as provided for by the appropriation made by Council.

The American has sought and got from leaders of Negro social organizations, an expression of opinion concerning the history of the movement to get the bath house. Each has stated emphatically that it was not the intended that the place should be for Negroes more so than for other groups.

The American now puts to the Bureau of Recreation the request to transfer James Dorsey back to Washington Field House, and to appoint him to the position of physical training teacher or playground director whenever a vacancy occurs.

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Discrimination - 1922

General

MISS ROSE'S STATEMENT

In last week's issue of The Age Miss Rose, the librarian of the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library, made a statement in which she said that our article on "Segregation in Public Libraries" was based upon a misunderstanding of her report of the round table on "Work with Negroes" at the annual meeting of the American Library Association, as published in the "Library Journal."

It may be that the report as published in the "Library Journal" did not accurately express Miss Rose's attitude on this question. That, however, is Miss Rose's misfortune, if not her own fault, because the report was printed over her signature as chairman.

As for the report itself, there could be no misunderstanding of it. It was about as plain as English words could make it. In this report occurs the following paragraph:

> "Miss Rose spoke of the North coming rapidly to a problem similar to that in the South. In New York the 135th Street Library is the only one at present having colored assistants, although other branches are in large growing Negro centers. It is a question whether it should be made a colored branch or whether colored assistants should be put in other branches. Segregation will be a large problem for the North to solve, although it is not yet realized in most quarters."

In her statement Miss Rose says that at the round table she had "two sets of auditors, southern librarians who believed in special library service for Negroes but who were absolutely certain that this could only be furnished in segregated libraries," and "northern librarians who were only partially awake to the demands of Negro constituents of their libraries but who, when they did awaken, were liable to assume without question that Negro patrons could only be adequately served in segregated Negro branches."

Miss Rose further states that she met great opposition, particularly from the South, because of her stand.

In the above quotation from Miss Rose's report we fail to discern the slightest sense of protest against segregation, nor do we find it expresesd in any other part of her report. The only protests we notice were those made by Miss Rice of Chicago, who said that she felt that the Chicago Public Library had no problems to discuss and no separate branches were considered, and Mr. William F. Yost of Rochester, New York, who said there was no race problem in that city.

We fully agree with Miss Rose when she says that group service should be a part of the work of librarians, according to the communities in which they are located; and by group service she says she means that the libraries should provide the kind of literature that the people of the community naturally want to read and which particularly interests them. Of course, this is true. If a large number of readers at the 135th Street Branch want to read "Up From Slavery," or "The Souls of Black Folk," or "Batouala," the librarian should see that these books are on the shelves. But that is merely a matter of the catalog and calls for no special reorganization of the library or its policies.

But we do not agree with any idea that either Jews, or Italians, or Negroes require any special sort of a library, for any special sort of a library at once carries the idea of limitation. No one has the right or should have the power to decide what source of knowledge should be open to a community.

Segregation in public libraries is not a problem in New York, however great a problem it may be in Birmingham, Ala. And Miss Rose is not in charge of a Birmingham library. We are glad to have her declaration that her true attitude was not expressed in her report, and she is opposed to segregation.

SEGREGATION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE NORTH

The subject of segregation in the public schools in the North is one growing in interest and importance with every year. With the increasing number of our people in this section of the country, we are face to face with a hard problem, with a condition and not a theory. We must face it understandingly and without bias.

After very careful study of the school situation in Philadelphia, which is in a sense like the school situation in most large cities of the North, the editor of the Christian Recorder is emphatically of the opinion that legally separate schools are bad, that the principle of segregation is not only bad for us but for our country. We should oppose anything which denies our children the right to enter any school in the city of Philadelphia or any other city. Segregation is designed to set up a social caste which is both un-American and un-Christian. There is no segregation in the taxes we pay, and there should not be any segregation in the things for which tax is paid. If the Negroes in the North yield to the principle of segregation in the public schools they would yield to that for which they will be greatly sorry in the years to come. The principle of discrimination is one foreign to the American Republic. The country is based upon the principle that all men are created free and equal, and however much we may endure segregation and discrimination where we have to, in matters private, in matters that are governmental, segregation should have no sanction whatever. The law should look upon all alike.

Color Line Drawn By City Planners

After hearing protests from a large delegation of Fourth Ward citizens, the City Planning Commission Monday decided to forbid the erection of a negro residence on a lot at the corner of Summit Avenue and Currier Street.

Councilmen R. A. Gordon and Claude L. Ashley, Dr. R. M. Eubanks, School Commissioner-elect, and Dr. C. J. Vaughn, councilman-elect, all of the Fourth Ward, spoke against the invasion of that section by negroes, making very vigorous speeches. A large number of women who reside in the neighborhood added their protests.

Of course, in parts of the South where the law is disregarded, for Christianity has not yet got to the place where it has sufficient influence upon lawmakers of the South to do justice to all men, we have to suffer some things but we do not acquiesce voluntarily. We know, as every intelligent man knows, that the principle of segregation is undemocratic, un-Christian. We are cheated through segregation in the South, we are robbed: we know it. We suffer it; but we know it and know it cannot last. Like slavery it must go. For segregation brings about unfair discrimination. The Negroes get poorer schools, poorer teachers, poorer equipment, and everything else poorer, after the white man is through under a system of segregation. In some states where they pay $10 for the white child they pay one dollar for a Negro and the Negro has no redress. If it were not for the principle of segregation in the South, this could not be done. If a Negro had the legal right to send his child to any school in the South, Southern boards of education would be forced to give colored children high schools all over the South and better equipment, better paid teachers in every county where the separte school system prevails.

There are those who say we want segregation in order to give our boys and girls jobs as teachers. It is all well and good to give our boys and girls jobs as teachers, but that has absolutely nothing to do with the question of segregation. We should prepare our boys and girls to take the best places as teachers and assist them in getting these places, as they have them in Chicago and New York and Boston. Chicago has no segregation, but has 300 Negro teach-

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ers. Of course, where there are large sections of the population that are colored, or Jewish, or Italians, there will necessarily be schools where the majority of pupils attending will be Jewish or colored or Italian. We can find no particular objection to that. If any large section where the colored children are, with no particular inconvenience to them, a school is set apart equal with all other schools, equipped like other schools, teachers paid just like all other teachers, it would be a good thing if colored people could have such schools, and if such schools were equipped with colored teachers, provided these teachers are thoroughly trained. That is not segregation at all. That is not a matter of law, but a matter of administration. Still this must be most closely watched, because it may prove the entering wedge of segregation. For while we think it is under some conditions good for the majority of the Negro children, we believe every parent should have a right to send his child to the nearest school to him, whether attended by whites or colored, and there should be a few colored children in every school where colored people live. We should not make it possible that our children should have to go a mile to school, cross railroad tracks and street car lines, and have the danger of being run over by automobiles to go to a colored school merely to give a job to some one, but if there is a school in the neighborhood and a large number of children attend it, then we can accept it if we want to, but always bearing in mind that we can also change if we want to. Those who want to go, let them go, and those who do not let them stay away and go to the nearest school to their homes. This is the principle for which we should stand.

A good many of our people are moving into the North who have been cowered by the principles of action in southern sections who are susceptible to influences in the North which they should not stand for. They must remember that they have a vote, that they pay taxes, and pay rent, and they must use this vote to protect themselves. If we give in, for any reason, we will regret the day when we did. One of the most necessary civic committees our people should have in every Northern city is a committee on school conditions. This committe should be thoroughly conversant with what goes on in the schools, and should be in a position to inform the people so as to have them at their back when necessary to fight any injustice done our people.

There are those who want to make conditions in the North as in the South. They want Jim Crow cars, separate schools, disfranchisement, etc. They will get what they want if we do not keep vigilant.

LOOSE LOGIC

There is the common fallacy of false classification.

This fallacy of classification is a result of defective discrimination. False classification produces a thousand evils and oppressions. A member of our race will regard members of another race as entirely different kinds of human beings. Shylock makes a plea for his race. "I am a Jew. Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew organs, dimensions, senses, affections, pasisons, fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, subject to the same diseases, healed by the same means, warmed and cooled by the same winter and summer as a Christian is? If you prick us, do we not bleed? If you tickle us do we not laugh? If you poison us, do we not die? If we are like you in the rest we will resemble you in that."

All of our wicked and wretched race prejudice grows out of a false classification. A sharpwitted man was traveling in a railway coach, where several passengers were very bitter against the "Dagoes." Re reminded them that Columbus was a 'Dago," Dante was a "Dago," and Marconi was a "Dago." A man replied, "Well, you don't mean that those fellows working on our streets are to be compared to them. He answered, "Perhaps not, but they come as near to them as you do to George Washington or Abraham Lincoln."

The difference between different races is largely a phantom difference. The better representatives of any race are far more like the better representatives of any other race, than they are like the sorry representatives of their own race.

This type of logician indiscriminately condemn all corporations, all labor organizations, all Roman Catholics. All Higher Critics are skeptical. All theological professors except in some school of obscurantism are rationalists. The Psalmist fell into this false classification when he said "All men are liars." He confessed, however, that he was too hasty. As usual with this fallacy he covered too much territory. For if all men were liars, then he was included in the "all," so that his statement could not be received.

The Psalmist had the advantage of many moderns who are too stupid to discern their lack of discrimination and, if they should discern it, are too morally perverted to confess it.

The Southern Christian Advocate makes this trenchant deliverance which is pertinent to our topic:

"Few people are made better by harsh words and ugly epithets. The free use of such predicates as "heretic," "atheist," "destroyer of the faith," is not only poor argument, but when applied, as is so frequently done in present day discussion of devout men and their opinions, is a poor defense of the essential thing in Christianity. Classifying men by pasting ready made labels on them is a pastime with some, is serious business with others and a futile enterprise however undertaken. It is a more difficult thing to grade human ideas than to grade cotton, and in the latter less serious affair intelligent men are by no means a unit in their judgment.

As a matter of fact, men do not easily fall into classes separate and distinct from other classes. Whatever work we may choose to classify them by, as rich or poor, wise or ignorant, employer or laborer, it is quite probable that any one man whom we seek to put in a definite class will give unmistakable evidence that he belongs to another class. * * * It is poor business to be going around with paste pot and labels to tag every man whose opinion differs from ours, or whose thinking is not in the same groove with ours. We may have faith so as to remove mountains, but if we have not love we are nothing. Love is long suffering and kind, and is not boastful and proud, rejoices not in unrighteousness, but rejoices in the truth. They who deny love by word or conduct are striking at the foundations of truth and faith, for love is the germ from which all Christian virtues grow. "The Lord direct your hearts into the love of God and into the patience of Jesus Christ."

CITY PARKS SEGREGATION IS BLOCKED

St. Louis, Missouri

Negro Delegation Protests Against Un-American Movement By So-Called O'Fallon Park Protective Association.

11-3-22

The Aldermanic Committee Gives Protest Attentive And Sympathetic Hearing. Contention Is Won.

Following the rumors that the Board of Aldermen was considering an item in the proposed bond issue for a Negro Park, a representative group of colored citizens attended a hearing before the Aldermanic Committee last Wednesday evening and entered their protest against such a measure.

A request for the item to establish a segregated park for Negroes was presented to the Board of Aldermen last week by members of the so-called O'Fallon Park Protective Association. This Association, as will be remembered,, has been seeking some cheap notoriety at the expense of the Negroes by protesting against the use of the park by Negroes.

After the Mayor and Park Commissioner turned down their protest as deserving no consideration, these misfit, disgruntled citizens (and there is some doubt as to whether all of them were citizens) went before the Board of Aldermen with their segregated idea only to receive a cold shoulder from that body.

Negroes Answer Arguments

The delegation of Negroes who went before the Aldermanic Committee made a strong logical answer to the segregationist, citing law custom and reason; righteousness, justice and truth.

During the arguments offered by the delegation the Aldermanic Committee was quite attentive to all that was said. President Aloe showing unusual interest in the case.

After listening to the arguments the Committee voted approval of the suggestions offered by the delegation.

Delegation

Attorneys A. Burgess, Homer Phillips, Geo. L. Vaughn, W. R. Hill, Rev. B. F. Abbott, Rev. O. C. Maxwell, Rev. R. H. C. Sydnor, Prof. D E. Gordon, Prof. M. J. Gilliam, Prof. F. L. Williams, Prof. W. H. Huuffman Dr. R. C. Haskell Dr. T. A. Curtis A. E. Malone, C. K. Robinson Jos. P Harris and J. E. Mitchell.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Discrimination — 1922

Georgia

MEDIEVALISM!

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution 4/9/22

A member of the Atlanta board of education announces that at the next meeting of that body he will propose a resolution to dismiss from the employ of the city any and all public school teachers who are members of the Roman Catholic denomination.

The board, regardless of what the religious beliefs or possible prejudices of its individual members may be, cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that the public schools of Atlanta are public schools, built up and maintained by tax moneys contributed by all of the people who own taxable property in Atlanta, irrespective of creed or denomination.

But vastly deeper even than that consideration, one of the fundamental principles of democratic government is involved in the proposed action—the principle of religious liberty — the constitutional principle under which every citizen is guaranteed enjoyment of the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Any suggestion to abridge the right of an American citizen to hold public position, as a school teacher or otherwise, on the grounds of religious opinion, is utterly indefensible from every possible viewpoint.

It harks back to witchcraft; it savors of the spirit of the Inquisition.

Certainly it is wholly out of harmony with the spirit of Twentieth century progress and enlightenment.

No wonder the advisory committee of the teachers and principals organization, composed of enlightened, educated men and women of all denominations, emphatically refused to indorse this proposal, which, if carried out, would hold Atlanta up to the ridicule and the righteous scorn of the whole country as being a hotbed of intolerance!

Up to this time the board of education has made splendid progress in the development of our school system as made possible by the recent bond issue.

It has completed the preliminary stages of what bids fair to prove the greatest and most significant era of educational progress in the history of Atlanta.

Let us hope that the board will not now stultify that record by committing itself to any such action as that contemplated by the proposed resolution, which smacks of the bigoted intolerance of medievalism, and the adoption of which would enshroud the city in the darkness of the Middle Age

DENIES EXISTENCE OF COLOR LINE IN MAIL SERVICE

Chicago Defender 11-4-22

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 3.—The members of the Atlanta branch of the National Alliance of Postal Employees were addressed Thursday by Second Assistant Postmaster General Paul Henderson and by General Superintendent of Railway Mail Service W. H. Riddell, who were passing through the city on an inspection tour.

A. L. Glenn, national president of the alliance, presided over the meeting. Division Supt. R. J. Harris introduced Mr. Henderson who reiterated his idea of a square deal to all clerks and assured those of the Race that they would be given everything to which they were entitled. "Having been intimately associated with men of color during the world war, I feel that I know you," he said.

General Superintendent Riddell, on being asked why no Race men were appointed to the trunk lines of the East and was it the policy of the department to keep them off such lines, replied:

"It is not the policy of the department to refuse appointment and promotion because of color. If the men are entitled to those runs, they should have them."

IS IT FAIR?

Atlanta Telegram 11-9-22

Is it fair for Mr. R. C. Turner, City Electrician, a public servant of the municipality, to deny a citizen the right to operate his own moving picture machine on the ground that he is a Negro, or because a white labor union or whatnot objects to a colored man making his living at the same vocation that organized labor makes its living? Atlanta, Ga.

In Atlanta we have various movie houses, and in each house an operator is required to reflect the pictures on the screen. We have only one Negro house owned and controlled by Negroes. This house is located in the Odd Fellows Auditorium, 792 Auburn avenue, in which block the Negro Odd Fellows of the state and city have invested half million dollars; and under the ruling of the city electrician, Mr. Turner, the Negro house is forced to employ a white operator, whether it is able to pay him or not. 11-9-22

Application has been made to Mr. Turner on divers occasion, asking him to permit the lessee of the picture house to operate his own machine. This Mr. Turner has refused to do. Under the laws of the city, a screen operator must have license from the city electrician, who is to determine his qualifications before he can operate a machine.

Mr. S. L. Lockett, the lessee of this Negro movie house, was a licensed operator in Macon, Georgia, before he came to Atlanta, and is capable of performing the duties of his own house, yet, Mr. Turner refuses to license him to work for himself on the grounds that organized labor is opposed to Negro operators.

Now, here is a case where the city, through its agent, refuses an honest, industrious, upright man an opportunity to ply his trade because he is black. And yet, the white people and the pulpit of the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Discrimination – 1922. Illinois

JIM CROW MISTER SIPPIE IS ARRESTED IN A JIFFY

Jan. 27 Sergt. John Armstrong and William Howerton 3950 Indiana avenue, entered the Jarvis doughnut shop, 96 West Randolph street, to get their lunch. After waiting about ten minutes Mr. Howerton asked the waiter, Will Fox, if he would not serve them. According to the story told by the men, Fox answered: "We don't serve your kind in here."

Howerton then asked him what he meant and he stated that "We don't serve 'niggers' here." A white waitress refused to tell them who the proprietor was, but one Abraham Sippie was pointed out as the manager or owner of the concern.

Approached by the men, Sippie said: "No, we don't serve 'niggers' in here. What are you going to do about it? If you don't like it go get a warrant, as we won't go with you without one."

Sergt. Armstrong laid the facts of the case before Judge George B. Holmes, who without a moment's hesitation issued two John Doe warrants to be served immediately.

Although Sippie refused to serve a Race man, yet it was the privilege of this same man to place him under arrest. This case will be heard before Judge John K. Prindiville Feb. 14.

SUIT THREATENED AS A SEQUEL TO THEATER MIX UP

Fetzer Frees Men Ejected From Colonial; Victims Plan to Start Court Fight

Chicago Defender 2/15/22

If each and every judge sitting in the courts of Chicago had the temerity to rule upon a case according to the merits as does Judge William R. Fetzer of the South Clark street court, then there would be very little discrimination and segregation shown in the public places here. There have been so many flagrant violations of the civil rights of citizens, that we welcome a judge who knows how and will interpret the law.

Judge Fetzer

A large damage suit will soon be brought against the Colonial theater for its refusal to allow Hobart Harris, 4400 Langley avenue, and Edward S. Wooding, 3954 Indiana avenue, to enjoy their civil rights as the law allows in the statute. Last Tuesday night the men were ejected from the main floor of the theater by Thomas Carr and Officer Harold Werner upon the orders of Roile Timponi, business manager of the theater, situated at 26 West Randolph street.

Purchased Tickets

The evidence showed that Harris had purchased two tickets at the ticket office of the theater for the Tuesday evening's performance. The tickets called for seats on the main floor. Upon presenting their tickets, the doorman tore off the stubs, returned them, and they were ushered to their seats by the girl usher. Mr. Harris testified that as the girl usher was seating them the manager shook his head at her.

H. Harris

Mr. Wooding stated that when she noticed the manager shaking his head she attemped to jerk his coupon from his hand, but only succeeded in tearing it. The men stated that they had paid $6.60 for the two seats. The management offered to refund their money, or in other ways obtain possession of the stubs.

Mr. Timponi tried to convince the court that he had other patrons for those seats, but upon presentation of one of the stubs, which Mr. Harris had retained in the palm of his hand, while they were searching him, the manager had to admit that there were no duplicate tickets for the same performance.

Forcibly Ejected

After the men were seated, they were requested by the officers to go and see the manager out in front. When they refused, according to their statements, they were forcibly ejected by the police. Returning from the corner, where they had gone to seek legal advice over the telephone, they were arrested by the officers and charged with disorderly conduct.

The court ruled that "The evidence here not denied must stand as true, that these men bought the tickets, presented them at the door and were admitted. The charge that they created a noise, or aided, countenanced or assisted in making an improper noise, riot, disturbance, breach of the peace or diversion tending to a breach of the peace within the limits of the city has not been proven in the slightest—and the defendants are discharged." The men were represented by Senator Adolph Marks, Attorneys Edward Wright and L. B.

E. S. Wooding

Catholics Say There's No Jim Crow

Chicago Defender

A writer in the Michigan Catholic has denied the charge that an effort is being made to keep Race children from the parochial schools of Detroit. The specific instance taken up is that of George Nurse, who was said to have been kept out of the Catholic schools because of the unwillingness of Catholic officials to have Race students admitted.

Bishop Gallagher's name was mentioned as one of the most prominent churchmen working to put up the bars. The charge, as first made, seems to have stirred up considerable feeling of surprise among the ones it was aimed at, and it has been in their defense that the Michigan Catholic has taken up its literary cudgels.

The Catholic writer emphatically denies that Bishop Gallagher ever made a statement to the effect that they "could not admit Colored students in any of the parochial schools they now had, but that they would soon have a Colored parochial school where he (George Nurse) could attend." Five schools in Detroit where Race students are in attendance are then mentioned: Blessed Sacrament, the Jesuit cathedral, Sacred Heart of Jesus, St. Mary's and the St. Francis Orphan home.

A letter from James Duncombe to Bishop Gallagher is also quoted, including the statement, "I beg to state that I called upon Mrs. Nurse, mother of the boy in question, at her home, 1397 Larned East, and she states that she has never taken her son to any Catholic school in the city of Detroit, requesting admission for him."

The same writer avers: "A representative of the Michigan Catholic called on Mrs. Nurse and she very emphatically denied that she was ever refused permission to enter her boy in a Catholic school in Detroit. She expressed great surprise that a false report is being circulated."

It has been charged, however, that vague efforts to discourage application for admission are discernible, more of them than actual denials. It is held that Nurse was the victim of such an effort.

KEEP COUNTY HOSPITAL COLOR LINE FOR NURSES

Chicago Defender

Prompt action to get student nurses into the Cook County hospital was decided on with the adoption of resolutions to that effect by the Federation of Social and Civic agencies at a meeting held Tuesday in St. Mark church.

This is the first step in a movement to force the issue as to whether all the nurses at the County hospital are to be white. A committee made up of members of the local medical association took the initiative in sounding out the hospital authorities on the question. Two qualified young women of the Race sought admittance to the hospital for training under the guidance of this committee and were refused because the practice of the hospital has been to take only white. The Federation of Social and Civic agencies feels that this practice should be broken up, and it is proposed to seek the co-operation of Providence and Fort Dearborn hospitals in providing trainees at the taxpayers' county hospital from their waiting lists of applicants.

Strong pressure will be brought to bear during the campaign preceding the election of county commissioners in November, candidates being forced to face the issue squarely of opening the hospital to Race girls and of providing for the appointment of a deputy coroner and a coroner's physician, both of the Race. Tuesday's meeting was presided over by Dr. S. W. Smith J. R. Wheeler, member of the board of directors of the Giles post of the American Legion, was secretary.

BOY SCOUTS DRIVEN FROM CEDAR LAKE

Chicago Defender

'Christian Leader" Objects to Mixing of Races at Boys' Encampment

7-22-22

Fifty-two promising young boys, members of the Berean Boy Scouts, Troop 448, under command of the Rev. W. S. Bradden, pastor of Berean Baptist church, entrained for Cedar Lake, Ind., for the annual encampment, held under the auspices of the Moody Bible institute, made famous by the evangelist, Dwight L. Moody. They arrived Monday at 3 o'clock. Wild cheers greeted them from other Boy Scouts already on the grounds, and everyone seemed happy as the flag bearer lifted the Stars and Stripes high in the air.

Cavendish, the Czar

But on the sideline stood a man by the name of Cavendish, whose ancestors evidently had worshiped soldiers of a different flag, and on a different mission. He is from North Carolina and was once a lawyer in that state before receiving the "new birth," as he termed it, that of being a "Christian leader." Hatred boiled in his heart. It was not the Confederate flag that wafted its colors in the breeze. It was not the flag that North Carolina once worshiped as its cloth of state. Cavendish reddened as the white Boy Scouts cheered their comrades in bronze. Was the spirit of North Carolina exerting itself? Was the prejudice he had been schooled in coming to the surface?

Cavendish walked to Rev. Bradden, a veteran of three wars, and said:

"What are you going to do with these boys? Why are they here?" Rev. Bradden's reply came direct:

"They are American citizens, members of the Boy Scouts, and were invited here. What of it?"

Shows Prejudice

"Well," Cavendish muttered, "we'll have to see about this. There can be no physical association between these black boys and the whites. And another thing, there are white girls here, and I am from North Carolina, and you know my stand on that issue."

Rev. Bradden explained that his troop had been accustomed to attend the same school with white boys and girls and there had never been the slightest trouble. Cavendish seemed opposed to all reason and boldly stated that the boys could not swim with the whites, but must enjoy their sports separate and distinct.

Without further controversy Rev. Bradden ordered his scouts to retire to an adjoining lot owned by Mrs. Holmes, where they camped until preparations were made for their return to Chicago. Realizing the firm stand Rev. Bradden took against segregation and discrimination, Cavendish reported the matter to his superior officer, Mr. James, who sought conference with the minister.

Duplicity Shown

James pleaded that Cavendish acted without authority, and the sentiment he expressed was his individual opinion and not that of the Moody Bible institute.

"I never allow a white man to kick me in the face and then get up and kiss him for it," was Rev. Bradden's reply to the invitation to return to the camp.

The Berean Scouts are considered the most fully equipped and best behaved members of the Boy Scout organization. Cavendish is the manager of children at the camp and has been in the North only four months

PREJUDICE AND DIPLOMACY WORK ILL TO GOLFERS

Chicago Defender

Subterfuge Used to Bar Race Men From City Amateur Champ Tournament

8-5-22

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 15

By NETTIE GEORGE SPEEDY

Just a short while ago the game of golf was considered a rich man's game. In recent years it has been taken up by all classes. The sight of one of our Group in golf attire, armed with his bags and clubs, used to cause one to turn and stare. Now it is an every-day occurrence. One thing about the Race man, what he learns to do, he learns to do well. The white man knows that. Out at Jackson park members of our Group have caused the white men to know that they have formidable rivals in the field. They recognize their prowess so well until they are afraid to let the Race man compete with them, lest one should wrest the golf honors from the fair-haired ones, even going to the extent of resorting to a subterfuge to keep our Group from participating in their championship games.

Old Restrictions

For years the city amateur golf championship tournament has been held under the auspices of the Jackson Park Golf club at Jackson park. Until the year 1920 there were no restrictions as to entry, only that you should have been a resident of Chicago for one year. In 1918 there were three of our Group, Robert Ball, Walter Speedy and Henry B. Johnson, to qualify for the tournament. No attention was paid to them, at that time, but when Robert Ball played in the semi-finals and there was a possible chance of a Race man wearing the golf crown of the city, someone commenced to get busy. Then, in my opinion, a conspiracy was hatched between Georgia prejudice and Illinois diplomacy which would prevent Race men from participating in the tournament.

V. K. Brown was enjoying his first year as superintendent of playgrounds and sports, and above his signature, a proclamation was posted in 1920 that dates had been reserved for the city amateur championship at Jackson park, and only members affiliated with the Western Golf association could participate in the tournament. When it is known that the vice-president of the Western Golf association is from Tennessee and three of its directors are southerners, you can readily see why this stipulation was made. What chance has a Race man to break down this southern prejudice?

No Rule for Whites

There was no hesitancy about one of its members declaring that the W. G. A. did not admit Race men, and the Jackson Park Golf club was only using that as a subterfuge to bar the Race man from the tournament. A search of the records revealed the fact that the Marquette Golf club, of which George Hartman (white) was a member, and who won the championship that year, was not at that time affiliated with the W. G. A. and the club connections were not established until a year later. In order to protect himself Mr. Brown has declared, "Possibly he was connected with another club affiliated with the W. G. A.," but I defy him to produce a newspaper, pertaining to that tournament, where Hartman was assigned to any other club but the Marquette.

The city amateur championship will be held this year at Jackson park August 7 to 12, but the same stipulation prevails. How can it be called the city championship when the winner has not met all comers? In the vernacular of the street urchin, I hurl at them the challenge that they are "Fraidy Cats."

When the facts of the case were laid before J. F. Foster, general superintendent of the South Park commissioners, he ordered a rigid investigation to be made of the charges and declared that he would not allow the tournament to be held if he ascertained that everything had not been regular. The Windy City Golf association, which has as members Oscar DePriest, Jesse Binga, Robert S. Abbott, Frank Gillespie, William Bottoms, Carter Hayes, Walter Speedy, Henry B. Johnson, Robert Ball, Horace McDougal, Tyler Dixon and many others, is preparing to fight the case in court.

Would the donors of the various cups be so liberal if they knew that the color line was being drawn?

Who gets the $1.50 entrance fee for playing in the tournament when the Jackson park links are a public course?

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Discrimination — 1922

WHO CAUSED THE JIM CROW SCHOOL SYSTEM IN GARY?

Because of alleged mistreatment of pupils on the part of white teachers in the public schools of Gary, Ind., and because of charges of attempted segregation and discrimination against students of our Race in attendance, a thorough investigation has been made into the situation by Sheridan A. Bruseaux of the Keystone National Detective Agency, 129 East 31st street, Chicago.

Following the probe it was discovered that certain leading men of Gary were responsible for the present situation. These men, it is said, wanted to create positions as teachers for their relatives and friends who were qualified but had no opportunity to teach in a mixed school. Therefore they are alleged to have made complaints to the board of education and to have demanded separate schools. The board made provisions to satisfy their demands, and their daughters were made teachers.

This action, which was taken some years ago, caused an upheaval in the Gary school system. It resulted in the creation of the Virginia street school, the 21st and 25th street schools for Race pupils only; but it aroused ill feeling on the part of the white teachers of the Frobel and Emerson mixed schools against the members of our Race who still attended the schools. This has continued until now.

Insulting insinuations are often made to the pupils by their white teachers, and they are discriminated against in the use of the swimming pool and lavatories of the schools. In 1919 a riot was staged at the Frobel school through the gymnasium teacher.

Gladys Arthur, on going to her locker, found it had been opened and entered. White boys had frequently been seen to open and steal from the lockers of our pupils. The gymnasium teacher, to whom the girl reported the matter, shook her in the presence of several other pupils, and it was in defense of Gladys that the trouble began.

Another riot was staged because the drillmaster had the habit of bumping the heads of Race pupils who lost step in the drills. He bumped the head of one of the larger boys who had lost step and this boy resisted. This caused trouble.

The men who are said to be responsible for the present separate school situation are some of Gary's leading professional men. Dr. Garnett, Dr. Blackwell, Attorney Caldwell, Rev. Hawkins, the pastor of the First Baptist church, and Rev Bolden are among some of those who are said to be responsible.

Harvard Is Not Alone in Jew Law

Other American Colleges Ban Men of Foreign Birth

Chicago Defender 9/30/22

Harvard is not the first American university to attempt to limit the proportion of Jews in its midst. It is merely the frankest. Other colleges have gone far further without admitting it. The Harvard faculty passed a measure permitting more elasticity in considering candidates for admission on other grounds than those of character and of scholarship. The faculty did not at first realize that this meant discrimination against the Jew; when it did, it rescinded the action taken.

Yet the honorable action of the Harvard faculty does not solve the problem of the Jew in American colleges. The incident merely calls attention to the tendency in American universities to establish an academic Pale. Columbia university has in the past two years reduced the percentage of Jews in her incoming classes from 40 per cent to 22; New York university is reported to have effected an even more stringent reduction, and other universities have adopted or are considering similar methods. It is a matter which college presidents have discussed among themselves, and which has been whispered about at faculty meetings. It was high time to haul it out into the limelight.

Let us face the question in all frankness. In the two decades before the war a flood of Jews poured out of Russia and Poland into the United States. They had not the same cultural background as the German Jewish immigrant; they came from the ghettos of the Pale; the tradition of persecution and discrimination, even of pogroms, ran red in their veins. We let them heap up in our dingiest tenements and tolerated exploitation of them in our darkest sweatshops. Their own efforts, their readiness to toil night and day, have brought them a little of this world's goods, and they are now sending their sons to college. With all their hunt for money they have retained an extraordinary respect for learning. A larger proportion of Jews go to college than of any other race in America. They are, accordingly, flooding the universities in the cities where they have congregated. The College of the City of New York has become an overwhelmingly Jewish college — more than 90 per cent of its students are Jews. Columbia's Jewish percentage crept steadily upward until, in 1919, the freshman class entering the college was more than 40 per cent Jewish. The Wharton School of Commerce, the largest department of the University of Pennsylvania, has 27 per cent Jews, and the medical school is reported to have even more. At Harvard the percentage, which 10 years ago was between 5 and 10, has reached 20. And these Jews, coming increasingly from poor immigrant homes, are often unable to live in the college dormitories or to share in undergraduate life—even if they wanted to. Many of them live at home, eat a pocket lunch on the college campus, and leave the university grounds to earn the money for their tuition by night work. Many retain the gregariousness born of life in the Pale, and remain only half-assimilated.

It is natural that university officials should attempt to stem this tide. As J. P. Gavit put in the New York Evening Post, there are "colleges which are simply young gentlemen's country clubs for the pleasant prolongation of the period of adolescence." There is also the genteel tradition of Harvard, Yale and Princeton. Graduation from them has in the past carried with it a rather elementary but still real degree of social prestige. The infiltration of a mass of pushing young men with a foreign accent, accustomed to overcome discrimination by self-assertion, would obviously change the character of undergraduate life at any of these institutions and lessen its social prestige.

So the discrimination has begun. Some colleges have appointed local alumni committees which meet and pass upon candidates from their cities, a method obviously open to abuse. Others have adopted tests of "character," or a system of psychological tests. It is widely charged that the psychological tests have been used to discriminate against Jews; certainly the drop in percentage of Jews which has frequently followed their application is extremely suspicious in view of the previous complaint that the Jews ran away with all the prizes and scholarships. Columbia college has combined with mental tests a study of the applicant's record. Not only are his "outside" school activities considered, but the principal of his high school is asked to mark him upon a series of character traits, including "fair play," "public spirit," "interest in fellows" and "leadership"—traits in which a school principal of old American stock is likely to rank low the boy from an immigrant home who is excluded from some of the social life of his fellows by prejudice and by the need of earning his own way from more. Other colleges have definitely limited their total attendance, thus creating a waiting list—and, as the director of admission of one Eastern college said to an editor of The Nation, "with a waiting list you can do almost anything." This kind of concealed exclusion of course disgraces any university which adopts it. If a college is to exclude Jews or to limit them, let it state the fact and give its reasons.

With a full realization of the complex and tragic nature of the problem we go further: We say that the college or university which wishes to be the alma mater of the leaders of the Americans of tomorrow can make neither secret nor open exclusion on the ground of race or creed. The character of our universities is changing already; it will be still more changed by this infusion of strange blood. Some of the beauty of the aristocratic tradition will be lost. But America is changing; it is no longer a nation of Anglo-Saxon stock; it is a nation molded by that stock but perpetually being transformed by the later comers. The American university must change, too, either moving with the country or in the reverse direction. Either it must become a limited social institution, living on memories of other days—and a university which bars a persecution-scarred race cannot keep alive the traditions of intellectual integrity of noblesse oblige, and of essential democracy which have made our older universities play so great a role in American life—or it must open its doors frankly and fairly to all who can meets its requirements of scholarship. The social unity of undergraduate life may suffer; but in intellectual vigor there will be gain. A university, like a preparatory school, will, if it wishes prestige as a social club, exclude or discourage the newer immigrants; a university which dedicates itself to the pursuit of truth and which wishes to maintain itself as a hearthstone of the mind can make no such discrimination. Only the Russia of the czars did what our universities are beginning to do; only Poland, Rumania and Hungary do so today. America cannot afford to class itself with the most backward in Europe.

MASS. SNOB SCHOOL COLOR LINE FOUGHT

Boston Guardian 9/16/22

COLORED PARENTS OF WINCHESTER, MASS., REFUSE TO SEND CHILDREN TO SCHOOL WHEN SCHOOL AT DISTANCE IS DESIGNATED BY COMMITTEE — ITALIANS ALSO HIT BY ARISTOCRATS.

More than 100 pupils living in the Harvard, Irving and Cross streets section of Winchester have signified their intentions of not going to school until the members of the school committee transfer them to the Washington school located nearby. The pupils last Wednesday were ordered to report to classes at the Chapin school on Swanton street but have been absent since.

Charge Race Discrimination

Charges of discrimination and drawing of the color line were made last night by the parents of the pupils affected, and who have refused to permit their childhen to attend the classes at the Chapin School. The fathers and mothers who held a meting to protest against the transfer of the pupils, most of whom are Colored and some of Italian descent, stated last night that they were ready to fight the action of the teachers and the school superintendent to a finish.

The Washington School where the pupils insist upon attending classes is located on Cross street and in the heart of the residential section. The Chapin School where the pupils were transferred to, is located on Swanton street, more than a mile away. The parents of the children transferred, charge that the pupils have been ordered from the Washington school as a result of a request being made by the parents of the wealthy youngsters attending the same school not to mix their charges with the Colored and Italian element.

As a result of the trouble a special meeting of the School Committee has been ordered by Robert F. Guild, chairman, which will be held Monday night. Both sides of the trouble will then be presented and the teachers will give reasons for the transfers.

John R. Fausey, Superintendent of the Schools at Winchester, last night refused to discuss the charges made against the superintendent and the principal at the Washington school. It was also learned that Miss Rho Zueblin, a member of the School committee, and at present on a tour of Europe, has resigned.

A delegation of angry parents, led by the Rev. William H. Smith, colored pastor of the New Hope Baptist Church, colored, called on the members of the school committee and tried to secure explanation from them. After hearing their complaints the members announced that a statement would be forthcoming today.

Accuse School Head

It was said, however, that the order

would not be rescinded.

John R. Fausey, superintendent of schools, is generally understood to be responsible for the innovation. He was the man who precipitated the famous "pupils' strike" last Spring by ordering the dismissal of the popular Principal Thompson of Winchester High School.

Since that time he has been severely criticised by many of the citizens, and this criticism has been revived by news of the race discrimination rule.

Several years ago the experiment of segregating the colored children and children of immigrants in one school with the "blue-bloods" in another, was tried. It aroused such a storm of opposition, however, that it was soon given up, and the school superintendent who tried it resigned shortly afterward.

One reason for the redistricting order, it was said, lay in the fact that many families refused to send their children to the Washington School because the negro children went there. These families consequently, sent their children out of the district and school authorities sought to remedy this situation by exiling the negroes.

Mrs. Charles Zueblin, a member of the School Committee, who is now travelling in Germany, sent in her resignation by mail and it reached here last night. The redistricting plan had been in the minds of the committee for months, it is known, and it is thought that she resigned because she was not in favor of it.

May Force Attendance

Although parents of the children who are excluded from the Washington School have told their children not to go to school at all if they cannot go there school authorities are looking up the law, in the belief that they have the power to compel their parents to send the youngsters to school. The school committee possesses the power to redistrict the schools as it sees proper, and it is believed that the parents of the children who are discriminated against have no legal recourse.

Robert Guild, chairman of the school committee, told a Boston American reporter that there was no question of race prejudice in the committee's action, but that the redistricting had been ordered simply because it seemed the most advisable way of taking care of the situation.

Denies Race Bias

Heated denial of race prejudice motive in the removal of the children from one school to another was made by Superintendent Fausey.

"I do not care to enter into any discussion of the merits or demerits of this affair," he declared. "The change was made because nearly twenty of the pupils attending the Washington School lived nearer the Chapin School. That is all I will say of the change."

Mr. Fausey was asked: "Is it not true that there are some grounds for the charges that race prejudice has been the guiding factor in this removal?"

He replied testily: "No, no; that's not true. Who says that?"

He admitted, however, under pressure that the school to which the pupils have been removed has been practically condemned as unfit for occupancy by the Schoolhouse Commission.

Lively Meeting Monday

Of the forty children transferred, a majority are negroes and the remainder are of Irish, Jewish and Italian extraction.

A spirited controversy is promised next Monday night when the School Committee will meet to discuss the entire affair. The following men and women make up the committee: Mrs. Rho Fish Zueblin, Mrs. Stella R. Root, John R. Fausey, Henry S. Chatman, Stillman P. Williams and Robert F. Guild.

JIM CROW HIGH SCHOOL URGED FOR INDIANAPOLIS

Indianapolis Ind.

Chamber of Commerce Committee Asks Separate High School Structure for Colored Students.

Freeman 9/30/22

Segregation of the Negroes into a High School of their own was urged recently by a sub-committee of the Committee of Education of the Chamber of Commerce, before the Indianapolis Board of School Commissioners. The matter was referred to the Education Committee and E. U. Graff, superintendent of schools. It was indicated action would be taken soon on the matter.

George Buck, principal of Shortridge High School, appeared before the board to urge the construction of a Negro High School.

WHITE SUPREMACY LEAGUE FORMED IN INDIANAPOLIS

Chicago Defender

Separate Schools, Politics and Everything Else in Its Constitution

11-25-22

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 24.—One step further has been taken by white citizens of this city in the propagation and spread of discriminatory practices than is recorded of any other northern American community with the establishment of the so-called White Supremacy league which aims to become national in its scope and influence.

The league was founded in this city July 5 of this year.

Its Present Aims

It aims to make certain the absolute separation of white and non-white races in schools, politics, socially and otherwise.

In a constitution adopted at the time of the founding of the league it was ordered that the object of the organization should be to uphold and maintain the supremacy of the white race, and to this end organized bodies should be established throughout the United States by persons solely of white blood who would unalterably and resolutely work for the perpetuation and maintenance of the supremacy of the white race as follows:

To maintain the supremacy of the white race in all governmental offices, both elective and appointive.

To favor separate schools for the white and other races.

To favor segregation of the white and other races socially.

To be opposed to political association of the white and other races.

To isolate the white associates of the Negro.

Membership

It was further held that "No person shall become a member of the league until he or she has reached the age of 18, and is a person wholly of white blood and has declared his or her intention to be for absolute segregation of the white and black races; separate schools for the white and black races, the white race holding supreme in all offices, both elective and appointive; his or her opposition to the white race association with the Negro race in politics or otherwise; to isolate the white associates of the Negro; to be against Negro policemen and Negro mailcarriers policing or distributing mail in white residential districts."

The league has carried on an aggressive campaign in the city, but little has been accomplished.

A JIM CROW HIGH SCHOOL VOTED TO INDIANA NEGROES

Pittsburgh American

12/23/22

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 22.—The Board of School Commissioners of Indianapolis has voted unanimously to banish the colored students from the several high schools of the city and to segregate them in a separate jim-crow high school. Such action was recommended by Superintendent of Schools Graff, acting on the suggestion of the Instructions Committee. The change was made over the protest of the most reputable colored citizens and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

There are about 800 Negro students in the three high schools of the city and the superintendent claims that this is a sufficient number to warrant a separate high school for them. The superintendent claims also that this would relieve congestion in the present high schools. The committee's recommendation reads as follows:

"Suitable educational advantages for all the children of Indianapolis is the first and great concern of the board of school commissioners. The recent marked increase in the number of high school pupils point to the need of additional high school facilities.

"The large number of colored pupils in our high school (nearly 800) shows a laudable desire on their part and on the part of their parents for a high school education. The fullest opportunity should be given for the realization of this desire.

"The maximum educational opportunity for these pupils will be best provided for by a new, modern, well equipped high school. Such a school will provide the fullest opportunity for the development of initiative and self-reliance and the other qualities needed for good citizenship.

"It is possible to secure fully qualified colored teachers who are graduates of our best colleges and universities. In this way the teaching can be put on the highest plane.

"Therefore, it is the sense of the instruction committee that a high school be provided for the colored pupils of the city, such high schools to be modern in construction and appointments and that the building be included in the high school building program."

INDIANAPOLIS BOWS TO JIM CROW SCHOOLS

Chicago Whip

12/23/22

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 23.—The Indianapolis board of school commissioners voted unanimously last Tuesday night for establishment of a separate high school for Colored pupils, who now are scattered among the present high schools. The action was taken on recommendation of the instruction committee and over the objection of Colored residents who attended the meeting.

The probable location of the school, which is to be new, modern and well equipped, will be at the old county workhouse grounds, Northwestern avenue and Twenty-first street.

Many Protests

Delegates from various Colored organizations protested vigorously against segregation. Dr. A. J. King, charged that "insidious forces" were behind the move for segregation, asserting that these forces "have spread to your Chamber of Commerce."

The Rev. H. L. Herod, said that the Colored citizens are not especially concerned about the high school, but are vitally interested in knowing how far the matter of segregation will be carried.

"Will the advocates of segregation want 'Jim-Crow' cars next?" he demanded.

Dr. King, speaking in behalf of the Better Indianapolis League, asked if the proposed school would provide for each of the three courses that were now provided for in Shortridge, Manual, and Technical. He offered statistics to prove that not a single city in the country had been able to provide funds for the equal maintenance of separate schools and it was always the Colored school that suffered. Revs. Herod, Berry, Atty. Bailey, and others made strong speeches against the pro-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Discrimination - 1922

Kansas

DEPOT LUNCH ROOM DISCRIMINATES UNION ORGANIZER IN KANSAS.

Topeka Plain Dealer 1/13/22

Pittsburg, Kansas.
Box 214
January 9, 1922

Mr. Nick Chiles,
Dear Mr. Chiles:

On the 7th inst., I was a passenger on the "Frisco" from Kansas City, Mo., to Pittsburg, Kansas. I held railway ticket No. 2698. Orders were taken by the train porter for lunch at Ft Scott, Kansas, I went into the depot lunch room and was refused service at the regular lunch counter or tables which are used by passengers. I was toll to go to a table in the rear, behind a railing, used for train porters, where ice containers and such other use as the lunch counter saw fit to use it. I refused the service.

I think a suit should be brought against the railroad, and as I am a nonresident of the state, I am writing you for advice before taking the matter up with an attorney. Will you kindly alvise the proper course to pursue in the matter, and whom would you recommend as a competent, dependable attorney in the matter.

Thanking you in advance for such advice as you may give, I am, dear sir,

Yours very truly,

P.S. Of course, I am a colored man.

G. H. EDMUNDS,
International Representative, United Mine Workers of America.

This matter was referred to the office of the Attorney General, who requested that Mr. Edmunds make affidavits of the facts and forward to that office. Theree is a law on the Statute books against discrimination in public places in this state. Now it is up to those who are discriminated against to resort to the law for their rights. We stanl willing and ready to do our part. If our race will give their half support we will bring many things to pass.

The whiteman who is becoming a habitual law breaker will soon be brought to justice. He cannot always prey upon the colored race without retribution which will surely come. Mr. Edmunds is right. He is a fighter and we shall help him. The trouble heretofore has been, we have too many rabbits in the race, but look out we are driving them to the bushes.

NICK CHILES,
President Kansas Defense Society,
Editor Topeka Plainlealer.

SALT IN DRINKS TO NEGROES?

Kansas City Sun 2/19/22

Kansas Industrial Court to Probe 10 Cent Stores' Soda Fountains.

Topeka, June 20.—An investigation has been started by the court of industrial relations of a complaint that a new system of discrimination had been practiced by certain 10-cent stores against Negro patrons. Certain of these stores have installed soda fountains. Employees were not instructed to refuse to serve Negroes, but they were instructed to use salt instead of sugar in building the various drinks served. The complaint to the labor court was made that one employee had been discharged because she had refused to use the salt as ordered.

COURAGEOUS KANSAS CITY NEGROES.

Kansas City Sun 3/18/22

The Negroes of Kansas City in general and the School Improvement Association in particular are to be commended for the courageous and manly effort they made to resent the attempted insult placed upon them by the promoters of the recent so-called LOYALTY PARADE by placing the children of the Colored Schools regardless of alphabetical designation, at the extreme end of the ragtail procession. Led by the intrepid and aggressive Dr. E. C. Bunch and the indomitable and courageous leader, Rev. D. A. Holmes, with a committee of earnest men and women, they protested first to the school superintendent, then to the Rotary Club and receiving no redress, took a determined stand, called a Mass Meeting, issued thousands of circulars, and from the pulpits of the city, thundered against the injustice and urged Negro parents to keep their children out of the parade. And thank God, with one or two exceptions of weak-kneed principals and a few "yas-sah boss, youse right" Negroes, they kept two thousand Negro youth from being humiliated and degraded. Keep up the fight, men and women, justice and fair play will prevail after awhile.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Discrimination - 1922

Kentucky

THE JIM CROW PARK TAKES A LIFE

Cherokee and Jacob Park Gaurds Tell Colored To Go To "Own Park"

School Teachers Teach Racial Inferiority

Louisville News - 6/14/22

William Childress, the only son of a widowed mother, was drowned Wednesday, while wading off Chickasaw Park. Chickasaw Park is the "jim crow" layout fostered on the Negroes of Louisville by the lily-white anti-Negro Republican party.

Had there been no jim crow park this boy would have been living today. Those persons who fought the idea of a segregated park must sympathize wit hthat bereaved mother who has lost her greatest comfort and joy in life but they **certainly can feel his blood is not on their heads.**

It was reported to The News that a group of boys and girls applied to the authorities at Cherokee Park and Jacok Park for the privilege of having a class picnic at those parks an dthe ywere told to **"go to your own parks."**

That is exactly what The News said would be the outcome of this segregation. That was common sense. It did not take a seventh son of a seventh son to see and prophecy that. It is just as natural as night following day that if they built a park "exclusively for Negroes" that the other parks were "exclusively for white people." And that is illegal and unjust, a harmful and dangerous precedent and if that stands, separate street cars will be the next proposition. Sycophants, trucklers, hirelings may yelp all they please and try to deceive the people that "Chickasaw park does not mean you can't go in the other parks." But we have the evidence of six boys and girls that **they were told to go to your own park.**

It is to the credit of the Negro—and yet it is not necessarily so creditable—that Chickasaw Park is a failure. Opening day was a frost. Mayor Quinn, Lieut. Gov. Ballard and Mr. Matt Chilton, great drawing cards tho they are, could not dra wa corporal's guard down there on opening day, and many of them went out of curiosity. Since then reports have it very few Colored people have gone there at all and fewer still who were in any way representative. But Wednesday a number of school teahcers—four—led their classes to that jim crow dump. What kind of teachers are these who are willing to instill into the receptive minds of the young Negro that he is "different," that he is "inferior," that he ought to accept less than any other American?" Why did you—a school teacher—of all persons—lead your class to such a place," we asked one teacher. "Well," she replied, "we tried to get Cherokee and Jacob and we couldn't." Ye gods! What's a class picnic compared with teaching black boys and girls to be manly, independent men and women! The idea of making our boys and girls feel less than human, accepting jimcrowism with a smile just to have a good time !

pride and self-respect an dlareoapqSHRDLUCMFWYPVBGKQJLYRFHR

But Chickasaw Park will not take with men and women who have pride and self-respect and are worthy being classed as God's handiwork.

Meanwhile William Childress is dead.

Discrimination - 1922

Louisiana

PROTEST BURIAL OF PINCHBACK IN EXCLUSIVE CEMETERY.

Dallas Sat. Express 11/4/22

New Orleans, La., Jan 12.—The body of Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback, Negro lieutenant governor and acting governor of Louisiana in the "carpetbag" days is to be buried in Metairie cemetery Monday morning following the arrival of the Louisville and Nashville train bearing his body from Washington, D. C., where he died last Wednesday. The burial of Pinchback in Metairie will mark the first time any but a white persons has been laid in this cemetery and the news that he is to be interred there has aroused a storm of criticism among those who own tombs in Metairie. Mrs. Frank A. Quintette, who owns property in Metairie, said Saturday that she had enterred a protest with the heads of the cemetery association against allowing the burial.

The Pinchback family have a title to the tomb in Metairie, according to Samuel H. Bell, secretary-treasurer of the Metairie Cemetery association, who is in active charge of the burial grounds since 1878.

"About 35 or 40 years ago," he said, "white man came to our offices and purchased a tomb for the Taby family. Later on, when the papers were about to be made out, he said, that it was for a man named Pinchback. It was not known that he wanted it for the former Negro Lieutenant Governor of the state, or the deed would not have been given him, for Negroes are not allowed to be buried there.

"It was not until the title was passed in the legal way that it was discovered whom the plot was for. The board met to consider the matter, but it was too late then to protest. Since that time no title has been issued until after strict investigation to see that the plots were white persons."

It is understood that when Pinchback is interred Monday no ceremony of any kind will be allowed at the grave. One automobile will accompany the hearse from Bultman's undertaking parlors to the tomb, following the arrival of the body from Washington.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Discrimination—1922

Maryland.

BALTIMORE BAR FACES COLOR LINE QUESTION.

Judge Soper, of the Baltimore bar association, submitted recently a proposition to that body to abolish the color line. It seems to have shaken the association up a little

The Baltimore Sun, of December 14, says:

"If the association were merely a legal organization the color line might, perhaps, be wiped out, but membership involves social relations as well. The only effect of its elimination would be to wipe out the bar association, or to split it into black and white groups. There is a wide difference between trying cases in courts and meeting socially at a banquet table. With the highest respect to Judge Soper, we think he was ill-advised to make such a proposition in this latitude."

Such is the dread of The Sun to see intellectual equals and brother professionals even in a stag association or a mere proximity of mutual comfort.

Discrimination—1922.

PHILADELPHIA PA RECORD
JULY 4, 1922

Color Line in Education.

Editor of The Record:

As citizens we are agreed that equal competition in every field should not be denied us. We are of the opinion, however, that the greatest good cannot be accomplished through a previously authorized school system which limits the mixing to the student body, to the exclusion of advancement to higher planes, preferably to its extension from the student body up to and including the Board of Education. In the District of Columbia the colored population have one-third representation of the nine members comprising the Board of Education, an Assistant Superintendent of Schools, and a proportionate number, as regards student attendance, of supervisors, principals and teachers. The two branches of the school system are run parallel respecting the salaries of teachers and officials in their respective classes, and so it is with the students in their respective grades and class-studies.

We would be reluctant to indulge in idle and morbid reasoning sufficiently to move us to champion a school system where this boasted mixing begins and ends with the student body.

H. B.

Bethesda, Md., July 1, 1922.

Strikes Should Be Prevented.

Putting the Bar Association To Work

10-22

More than 500 students have so increased the work of the law school of the University of Maryland that a lawyer has been appointed to give his whole time to the work of the school. Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.

And yet in this State-supported institution no colored student may be enrolled, nor does the State make any other provision for his higher and professional training. Here is a subject the newly-formed colored Bar Association may well afford to give its attention to.

Discrimination — 1922.

Massachusetts.

TEXTBOOKS EXCLUDED

Boston Mass. Guardian

SCHOOL COMMITTEE ACTS BECAUSE OF BELIEF THAT BOOKS SLURRED THE NEGRO RACE—EQUAL PAY PETITION OF 30,000.

4/8/22

Because of alleged slurs on the Colored race, the Boston School Committee unanimously voted last evening to exclude from further use the text books "Community Civics," by R. O. Hughes of the Pittsburgh High School, and "The Kipling Reader for Upper Grades."

Charles S. O'Connor introduced a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to examine all school books with a view to dropping those which proved objectionable. The resolution was lost, after Superintendent Jeremiah E. Burke had explained the careful method used in the selection of text books.

HARVARD U. PRES. ANSWERS CRITICS

Praises Race Women Before Twentieth Century Club; Referring To Irish, Catholic. Defends His Remark In Clear-cut Letter.

MAYOR QUINN OF BOSTON WANTS AN EXPLANATION

St. Louis Argus Mo. 4/28/22

(By A. J. Smitherman, Eastern Correspondent)

BOSTON, Mass., Apr. 19— The remarks of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, President of Harvard University, in eulogy of the late Miss Maria L. Baldwin, before the Twentieth Century Club of this city recently, seems to have met with some criticism from the Irish-Catholic members of the School Committee of Cambridge, which sent a letter to Dr. Eliot asking an explanation. The letter was sent by Mayor Quinn of Cambridge at the request of the committee.

In his speech before the Club, Dr. Eliot paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Miss Baldwin by saying that "because of her unusual ability she was kept in office as one of the Cambridge city schools in spite of the fact that a majority of the members of the School Committee are Irish-Catholics." He closed his remarks with "In all my career I have known only two women as charming as she." Following the publication of Dr. Eliot's speech in the Boston Transcript, the Committee met and noted exceptions to his allusion to the Irish-Catholics and authorized the letter asking a full explanation. Dr. Eliot's reply in full follows:

"Dear Mr. Quinn:

"I haster to reply to your letter dated April 1, received by me this morning, touching a remark made by me at a meeting of March 17 of the League of Women for Community Service in the memory of the late Maria L. Baldwin, as quoted in the Boston Evening Transcript of March 18. In spite of the fact that there were many Irish-Catholics on the committee.

"In the first place I have no reason to doubt that I actually made that remark. Secondly, my motive in making it was that it seemed to me to exalt Miss Baldwin's character and attainments, that she was kept in office by a school committee which contained a strong majority of Irish-Catholics. Thirdly, I had no intentions of making any adverse criticisms of those Irish-Catholics—but on the contrary.

"It seemed to me and still seems to have been highly creditable to the Irish-Catholics on the school committee that they retained Miss Baldwin as principal of the Agassiz school It is a notorious fact that when Irish-Americans acquire the appointing power in any American community, town, city, county or a nation they tend strongly to use it in favor of their own rcae and their own religion. The Cambridge school committee, like that of Boston, has repeatedly illustrated this tendency. but all the more credit to them and to Miss Baldwin that they did not illustrate it in her case.

"This well recognized tendency seems to me more racial than religious, and I am therefore sorry that I added 'Catholic' to the word 'Irish.' The transformation of the Roman church in the United States and the increasing influence of its laymen are two of the good fruits of the American democracy.

"Respectfully and sincereiy yours, (Signed) "CHARLES W. ELIOT."

HARVARD COLOR LINE TO BE FOUGHT

OLD TIME GRADUATES PROTEST "JIM CROW POLICY" IN EXCLUDING FROM DORMITORIES—BRING CASE TO OVERSEERS AND CORPORATION.

Guardian

New York, June 15, 1922.—Harvard men are charging that the Color line is being drawn by the authorities at Harvard College against Negro students.

A petition, drafted by a committee of seven Harvard graduates, which is being sent to Harvard alumni all over the United States, flatly asserts that the college, which, before the Civil War, mothered most of the famous champions of equal rights for Negroes and white men, is now conducting a "Jim Crow policy," in order to cater to the sensibilities of students from the Southern States.

The committee, which is asking men to sign the petition, headed by Rev. William Channing Gannett of Rochester, the distinguished Unitarian clergyman and author. A member of the class of 1860, Dr. Gannett matriculated at Harvard in the very heat of the abolitionist movement.

Next comes Moorfield Storey, '66, of Boston, who was private secretary to Charles Sumner just after the Civil War, and who has been a president of the Masachusetts Bar Association and an overseer of Harvard, and who is president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Other members of the committee are Charles C. Burlinggham, '79, of New York, internationally known as an authority on maritime law and formerly president of the board of education; Alfred Jaretzki, '81, John Reynolds, '07, Edward Eyre Hunt, '10, who was in charge of American relief work in Antwerp during the war, and Robert C. Benchley, '12, the writer.

"It is now stated that this policy was adopted when the dormitories were opened a few years ago, that during the war it lapsed and that through inadvertence two Negroes, Jourdain, '21, and Ghee, '22, roomed in the freshment halls. They suffered no difficulties as a result of their presence there.

"Last Summer Cecil Blue and William J. Knox, Jr., were excluded from the freshmen dormitories because they were Negroes. A room in Standish Hall was assigned to Knox in May, and after attending examinations in June he received a telegram asking him to return his registration card, and, a week later, a letter saying that the halls were full. When he went to Cambridge Dean Chase told him that it was the policy of the college not to admit Negroes to the freshmen dormitories.

"JIM CROW" POLICY IS REVEALED IN LETTER OF HARVARD ALUMNUS

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser 6/16/22

(Associated Press)

NEW YORK, June 15.—A petition, drafted by a committee of seven Harvard graduates which is being sent to Harvard alumni throughout the country, it became known today, declared the university is conducting a "Jim Crow," policy in order to attract white students from the southern states.

Robert C. Benchley, '12, the writer, secretary of the committee, when asked about the petition said: "I am very sorry the memorial has become public. We have hoped work confidentially among Harvard graduates, particularly among the older men in whom the Civil War tradition still lives, and to have the ruling changed without publicity."

The committee is headed by the Rev. Dr. William Channing Gannett, of Rochester, N. Y.

In a letter addressed to President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, the committee wrote:

"We have learned with surprise that the long tradition of the college as regards negroes has been broken and a color line drawn in the freshmen dormitories. The exclusion policy has never been publicly announced, so far as we know and has only lately become known."

Birmingham Ala. 6/20/22

Not A Bar to Jews

(Preton News Service)

Boston, Mass., Sept. 27.—And now officials at Harvard University are going to tabulate just what it has contributed to civilization by races. Maybe. According to the vague statement of Prof. Penneypacker, chairman of the committee on admission one can gather all sorts of conclusions. "The questionnaire was not drawn wth a view to the exclusion of members of the Jewish race," he added however, that the papers would be employed more as a matter of general interest than as of official record. Then it would seem that matters of general interest would be to exclude members of the Negro race. Maybe yes, and maybe no. We shall wait and see.

It is said that the new application blank, which includes requests for statements of race and color of applicants, is not intended to anticipate the conclusions of the committee now investigating restriction of enrollment.

Of the new series of questions made public, the following have aroused keen interest:

What is the race and color of the applicant?

What is his religious preference?

What change, if any, has been made since birth in his own name or that of his father?

The college authorities said the answers to these questions were required for purely statistical purposes.

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 22.—Three centuries of Harvard tradition and accumulated prestige in scholarship are engaged in a frantic and frenzied attempt to disprove the insidious and invidious charge of racial discrimination hurled at the university authorities by Jewish students and sympathizers following the occurence of certain circumstances tending to suggest that the modern Harvard had shed the cloak of her time-honored spirit of fair play.

The most recent suggestion of such a backward step comes in the discharge of 21 Jewish waiters from the Harvard union dining room.

The Jews discharged and their friends declare that it is all a part of a scheme to get rid of members of their race at the university.

Hire Race Waiters

Jobs held by the Jews have been filled by members of the Race.

The head of the Harvard union declares that the Jews were not displaced because of their race, but Race men were used because they were cheaper in that they would eat coarser food.

Jews protest discrimination and Harvard pleads economy.

Some months ago national interest was aroused when one of the boards of the university announced that the number of Jewish students in the university would have to be cut down. There followed a general investigation of the rolls of various of the leading universities in connection with Jewish students. It was found that the institutions in New York City were virtually overrun with them. The only complaint against the Jew is that he is too numerous and too different to be easily dealt with where it is proposed that the dominant influence shall be Anglo-Saxon. In many respects, it is said, the Jew fails to strike so common a ground of sympathy with his white brethern as do members of the Race.

Boston Draws Line

Harvard's pronounciamento and subsequent denial of a desire to discriminate was followed by a tightening of the lines in the city of Boston. Today Jews in Boston are fighting in the courts for property and pursuit of happiness rights. Race students from Harvard, most of them, have felt that they scented the obnoxious odors of discrimination, but have not accused the university as a mass. The National Equal Rights league has on various occasions espoused the cause of students who charged that they had been made the victims of prejudice. President Lowell is said to hold very strong private convictions on the subject of race. He has not been accused of prejudice, but it has been suggested that he will subject what is right to what is practicable, and he does not consider certain race relations at Harvard practicable although they may be right.

The university has revised the list of questions to be asked of prospective students. The new series ask the race and color of the applicant, his religious preference and what change, if any, has been made since birth in his name or that of his father.

FAIR HARVARD IN MIXED TANGLE OF RACIAL THREADS

Fires the Jewish Waiters and Hires Race Men Because They Eat Coarse Food

Chicago Defender 6/23/22

HARVARD DRAWING RACE AND COLOR LINE

9/20/22

Storm of Protest Rises From Jews and Negroes.

Commercial Appeal Memphis

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 19.—The question of race and color is raised in the questionnaire of application for admission to Harvard University this year for the first time in the more than two and a half centuries of Harvard's history.

The questionnaire, officially made public today, has aroused another great sorm of protest from Jews and negroes throughout New England and the country at large. The recent controversy, which it was thought had died a natural death, was today kindled by the thousands of bitter, emphatic protests.

"What is your color?" is the first query in the questionnaire. "To what race do you belong?"

These questions, it is charged, are directed against the negro, the first move toward barring that race from Harvard because of the opposition of those attending the university from the south.

The questionnaire also asks: "What change if any has been made since birth in your own name or that of your father?"

For the first time in history this question is contained in the entrance application of a man seeking a college education.

The appearance of these queries at this time was unexpected outside official Harvard.

No selective measures for sifting the students by other than scholarship tests had been authorized. And until the special committee appointed by President A. Lawrence Lowell to consider the advisability of restricting Jewish and negro students had completed its investigation, no change in the entrance requirements was anticipated.

The report of the investigating committee has not yet been submitted, and will not be ready for consideration for several months to come. Until that report was submitted it was officially announced that no action was to be taken for at least another year, or until the incoming freshmen class of 1923.

This was the understanding after the meeting here of the Harvard board of overseers immediately after the Jewish and negro agitation swept into the newspaper headlines all over the country last June.

These queries are said to be aimed at the Jewish and especially negro applicants.

"The proportion of Jewish students at the university is greater than that of any other race," Prof. Charles H. Grandgent, chairman of the special committee appointed by President Lowell, declared, "consequently," he added then, "the problem of restricting Jews, if it is necessary to restrict, is the greatest." He refused to comment further.

MASS. HOTELS BAR JEWS

BAR JEWS FROM HOTELS IN MASSACHUSETTS

AT WINTHROP BEACH WOMAN IS ORDERED OUT BECAUSE A JEW—PROPRIETOR ADMITS IT—RUN HOTELS FOR PROFIT REGARDLESS OF CIVIC RIGHTS—WOMAN WILL RESIST AND PROBABLY SUE.

Guardian Boston Mass. 9-22

Exactly Same Excuses Given as for Discrimination Against Colored Citizens

Because of her race and religion, Mrs. Alfred Kann of New York, a woman of considerable means, who is vacationing at the Cliff House, Winthrop, with her three children, was requested by Fred J. Bochterle, manager of that summer resort hotel, to surrender her rooms, and seek quarters elsewhere, as a result of which a lively tilt between the guest and hotel management is in progress with promises of a suit for personal damages by the guest for the humiliation and embarrassment suffered through the action of the hotel.

Request Ignored

In requesting the surrender of rooms from Mrs. Kann, the management of the Cliff House, declared that it was following a policy which had been dictated by the other guests who refuse to patronize a house which caters to people of her race. Mrs. Kann has thus far not complied with the request of Manager Bochterle, and was reported to have been seeking legal advice before she leaves.

Mr. Bochterle says the patronage of the Cliff House is made up from the elite of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and so frequent have been the objections urged by his guests against letting in any of the woman's race that he feels that he would be wrecking his business to allow one in his house.

The ethics of the question have no appeal for the Cliff House management, nor does he view his action as un-American or anti-social. To a Boston Post reporter the Cliff House Manager said: "This business of mine is built upon the plan of satisfying the greatest number of guests—and the great majority of my guests have declared against a certain race, and to please them, I have laid down the rule that I will not take them in. If they get in, and I find that they are of that race, I immediately ask them to leave, and I see to it that they leave.

"It is true that I have asked Mrs. Kann to leave, and my request was based upon the demands of certain of my guests that if she remained they would take their departure.

"Now, get this straight," continued the hotel manager, "a certain class can go to the north end of this beach, but they cannot come into this hotel. As a result of the influx of them into this particular section of Winthrop property values have been depreciated and many of the very best people of Massachusetts have abandoned this place as a summer resort. In time they will also ruin the other end of Winthrop."

Despite the persistent questioning of the reporter as to just how the people of this race prove themselves undesirable hotel guests the manager of the Cliff House was unable to give any definite answer save that embodied in the one word, "obnoxious."

"Don't they pay their bills? Do they not behave themselves? Don't they harmonize with the other guests? Are they not good American citizens? Do you regard it as a good policy to exclude a man or woman on account of race or religion?"

Answers Rather Vague

To all the foregoing questions Mr. Bochterle refused a categorical answer, and relied upon the one word, "obnoxious" to explain his attitude. When pressed for an explanation as to what he meant by "obnoxious" the Cliff House manager was unable to answer.

With a naivete characteristic of the hotel boniface, Mr. Bochterle, admitted that during the winter the policy of exclusion relaxed somewhat, "You see business is dull during the winter, and then I might take one in as a guest, but during the summer season the lid is on, and tight."

Directly across the street from the Cliff House stands the Winthrop Arms. When approached on the question as to whether or not guests were taken into his hotel on family lineage, race or religion, the proprietor, Fred L Hall answered in his most suave manner, "I know what you are driving at, and I will tell you, we do not cater to some classes, and on account of our other guests we live up to the ruling."

"With me," continued the owner of the Winthrop Arms, who at all times is most urbane, "it is a commercial proposition. There is a class that is not for the upbuilding of trade among my summer guests. Now, as you have asked the question I will say that in event one of them did get by the desk I most certainly would ask him for his room. Business, purely business, you know."

PEABODY, MASS., STOPS SOUTHERN GAMES FOR INSULT TO COLORED.

The Guardian Boston, Mass.

CHARLESTON, SO. CAR., TEAM OBJECTED TO VICTOR CHANDLER EATING AT CITY BANQUET & HE WAS BARRED BY PEABODY SCHOOL OFFICIALS —LOCAL MEN PANDERED— LAD MAKES WEAK TALK.

Peabody, Nov. 6, 1922—Intersectional football games and other forms of sport for the Peabody High School have received their death blow as the result of the insult on the part of Coach Carl Prouse of the Charleston, S. C., football team at a complimentary dinner Saturday night at the Peabody City Hall, following the game with the local eleven, in refusing to allow Victor Chandler, a 18-year-old Colored member of the Peabody squad, to take a seat at a table with any members of his players.

Faculty Manager Henry A. King told the Post today that the Charleston team will never again be on the Peabody schedule, and that it is doubtful if any team from the South will ever be asked or allowed a game. The same, he intimated, will be the attitude on all intersectional games.

Regret is being expressed on all sides for the unfortunate incident, and all possible amends will be made by those directly concerned among the school authorities and others in the city. 11-11-22

"Closed Incident," Says Chandler

Chandler to the Post last night added a word or two to the story.

"I was given my ticket Wednesday and I thought I would be welcome. It was too much for me when in the superintendent's office I was told that I was not welcome. That hurt. If they had sent for Ed Brawley, our coach, and he told me to do this or that, I would have gladly done whatever he said.

"They did not go to him at all. He knew nothing of what happened until it was all over and too late. That is what makes me feel bad over it, though I will tell you right now that it is all over so far as I am concerned. I told my father, when I went home from the building to have my supper, and he agrees with me that the matter had better be let drop. I am a senior and will finish up next year. I came out this year to try and make end, but I was not good enough to land. I enjoyed playing with the subs. Coach Brawley and the others treated me fine and it was good today to have them come up and shake hands with me and tell me to 'forget it.' That's me. It's a closed incident."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Discrimination — 1922. Massachusetts.

N. Y. C. POST
JUNE 16, 1922

Would Have Negroes Live in Dormitories

Alumni Sent Protest to President Lowell on Drawing of "Color Line"

Charges that Harvard University is discriminating against negroes by the adoption of a "Jim Crow policy" in the freshman dormitories are made in a letter to President A. Lawrence Lowell and the Fellows of Harvard College, copies of which are being sent to Harvard alumni all over the country. The protest is made by a committee of seven Harvard graduates, who declare that the existence of a "color line" at Harvard has lately been brought to their attention.

The fact that there is discrimination at Harvard and that negroes are not permitted to live in the freshman dormitories was brought out by John Palmer Gavit in his recent series of articles on the colleges in the *Evening Post*.

The Rev. Dr. William Channing Gannett of Rochester, N. Y., a Unitarian clergyman and member of the class of 1860, is head of the protest committee. Moorfield Storey, '66, of Boston, who was private secretary to Charles Sumner just after the Civil War, is another member. He is president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Others on the committee are Charles C. Burlingham, '79; Alfred Jaretzki, '81; John Reynolds, '07; Edward Eyre Hunt, '10, and Robert C. Benchley, '12, secretary.

THE ONLOOKER

By A. L. Jackson

Chicago Defender
5-1-22

RACE DISTINCTIONS

THE clumsy attempt of some few people at Harvard to discuss New England prejudice against Jews in relation to the plans of the authorities to limit the enrollment in some manner to make sure that the facilities of the university are made available to the best rather than the mediocre has aroused a storm of protest from Harvard men and others who decry any form of discrimination on racial or religious lines. Some ignorant and misguided folk who could not have passed an examination to enter any first-class university, much less a Harvard examination, have seized upon this occasion to further demonstrate their ignorance. Everybody knows that when a white man makes up his mind to show his contempt for other races, which is only another way of expressing anxiety over their progress and keen competition, culture position nor weath make little difference in softening that expression. He holds the whip hand and he knows it. The mob can howl to its heart's content. Nothing happens. Our salvation in this instance lies in the fact that there are enough Harvard men living who can be counted upon to oppose their bigoted brothers until they see how ridiculous their position is, for here is a case where the money of the Jew will mean little or nothing in deciding the issue. He is entirely dependent upon the individual worth and standing of Jewish graduates and candidates for admission for a verdict in his favor. We hold no brief here for any kind of racial discrimination, but we must face the fact that all such situations for all races depend a good deal upon the personality and character of the individual. We believe that the sentiment of the alumni will control in this situation for fair play; but we also believe that until the outside world abolishes the social distinctions which obtain on Commonwealth avenue in Boston, Walnut street or Germantown avenue in Philadelphia, or Park avenue in New York, the Jew and all other social outcasts must yet convince those in power that they can absorb and live by the code which prevails in the present seats of the mighty.

A. L. Jackson

posed by this white oracle of the gods? Mr. Rascoe says:

"Lunched with Dorothy Nathan and Lynne Kopeloff and we talked about the report of Harvard's move to exclude the Jews. I said I thought it would be a fine thing for the Jews if they were kept out of Harvard, because undergraduates, not yet having achieved minds of their own, are usually intolerant, herd-minded, class-conscious petty snobs, living under the dictates of family social fictions and aspirations. Except for post-graduates our universities are not, for most students, institutions of learning, but a training barracks in the regimen of life. There they learn the value of group action, uniformity, conformity, obedience to orders and the penalties for infractions of the code. It is an admirable training in deportment, etiquette, social tradition, haberdashery and athletics. The trouble with the Jews who go to Harvard is that they mistake the place for a seat of learning and fail to take advantage of what it really is. The Jew who is 'taken up' is always a Jew who follows the code and gets himself accepted as a 'regular fellow.' The other sort of Jew, who has intellectual ambitions, individuality, a taste for learning, falls immediately into disfavor; he is discriminated against, rebuffed and even ostracized. Unable to understand that this is natural enough and that were the Jews in predominance they would discriminate against, rebuff and ostracize the Gentiles who did not go in for the prescribed interests, these young Jews suffer the marks upon characters left by blows at one's self-esteem in youth. They were wise to keep out of Harvard or any other old American university where it is rather more of social than an intellectual feat to emerge with a diploma. The attitude of the Harvard Gentiles is not at all peculiar. If Harvard were a Jewish institution the goyem would most likely have a more wretched time of it there than Jews have there now. If you don't believe this, go, if you are a Gentile, to a gathering of Jews who are race-conscious by reason of numbers, money and power. You will be soon enough put in your place. I have experienced probably a more lively sense of isolation in the lobby of the Metropolitan on an opera night than any Jew ever felt at Harvard, and no Jew at Harvard ever got a more disdainful rebuff from a snobbish sophomore than I got the other night from a theatrical producer when I ventured to approach him with a request for a light in the lobby of the theater where I had paid $11 to see his show."

BOSTON MASS. TELEGRAM
JUNE 7, 1922

WILL THE "CRACKER" WIN?

For 300 years the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has progressed, but in some spots seeds planted in the days of the Puritanical oligarchy have remained dormant, and, every now an then there comes a growth which must be rooted up and destroyed or it will ruin the state.

Harvard never forgets that it was founded in the 17th century and it is foolish enough to believe that because the Puritans accepted it as a state college it remains one. Harvard carries on a subtle propaganda to fool the people, and on commencement day it has the sheriff of Middlesex county carry a mace before its graduate procession. The sheriff of Middlesex has no more right to carry that mace at Harvard than he has to wave it at a Salvation Army meeting on Scollay square.

Perhaps there is wisdom in this apparent folly at Harvard, for by continuing the fake of state claims the college dodges the payment of vast sums in taxes. Other schools have exemption only upon the buildings actually used and occupied, but Harvard has exemption so far-reaching that the humble cottage owner cannot grasp its extent.

Now Harvard, realizing that the highbrows in New England have gone to seed, is fearful that the sons of workingmen will dominate. It sees in the South hope of a new Harvard aristocracy and it is striving to lure boys from Virginia, the Carolinas and Tennessee.

To lure the Southerner Harvard must put a ban upon the Negro and the Jew, and it cannot be too friendly with the son of the Irishman, although the Southerner, save in Georgia and Florida might tolerate the Irishman's son, realizing that should the Irishman's son become too indignant he might carry his anger into politics and the Solid South would be left alone and deserted and have no Democratic allies in the North.

The Irishman is being scored at Harvard, but the scoring is under cover, while the animus against the Jew and Negro is open and admitted. The reason is plain. The Jew by heredity is a business man. He has to be. His forefathers were deprived of the right to engage in the professions but they were allowed to exchange and buy and sell. Constant application made the Jew perfect. The Negro is the son of song and romance, because when white men bought his body they refused to let him know too much of the practical for fear he would become too proficient. The Irishman and his son are masters of politics and diplomacy. They proved it everywhere at all times. This is heredity, too, for when tyrants tried to keep him down with blood and iron, the Irishman learned politics and freed himself.

In a day of persecution knowledge of politics is of more value than knowledge of business or poetry, so the Irishman's son has an advantage over the Jew and the Negro.

Harvard and the South both fear what the Irishman's son might do in politics if he were too sorely pressed. Once or twice tricks were tried and the result was sad and sickening to the tricksters.

REVIEW OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Politics and statecraft will solve the Harvard problem.

The establishment of a state university is the solution.

Massachusetts owes it to her citizens to have a college open to all, without discrimination as to color, race or creed. Harvard has been posing as a state school and she has enjoyed the advantages of a state school. It is time to take these advantages from her.

Harvard is making a mistake. She is kicking out the Jew, and she would like to kick out the Negro and the Irishman's son. She thinks that she might in this manner win the heart of the South. Poor Harvard! Let her study the heart of the South!

The South never forgets. The South today remembers the boys who went out for a starry flag and who remain eternally young. The South remembers, too, how hideous and horrible life at Harvard was in the day when Civil War neared. The South remembers most of all that if men, real, big men, arose then and spoke as friends, blood would not have been spilled.

Poor Harvard! She will never steal students from Virginia or Tennessee. She may steal a few from Princeton, but Princeton never really meant the South.

The Carolinas, the Old Dominion, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, will never look to Harvard. The Puritan was too cold, too harsh, too self assertive, in a day when friendship and heart and kindness might have averted a war.

Men say the Ku Klux Klan is behind the Jew baiting at Harvard. If it is so this is more comedy, for the Ku Klux Klan to represents the "cracker" South, not the real South. The Bourbons do not want the Ku Klux Klan today for they buried it long ago and the ground in which it was buried will never be disturbed.

It would be funny if Harvard, after all its planning, became a "cracker" school, and the poor whites from Georgia and Florida flocked here. That would be solving one problem of the South, for the "crackers" who made money during the war, the sons of carpetbaggers and copperheads, are today attempting to pose as real Southerners.

If Harvard will take them off the hands of the Southern schools the South will be happy forever.

MASS. JEWS TO FIGHT DISCRIMINATION

Guardian

WILL GO TO LEGISLATURE FOR A LAW—ALSO ASK POLITICAL CANDIDATE HIS POSITION—JEWS FIGHT FOR RIGHTS.

Boston Herald, June

Prominent Jews of Chelsea and Winthrop met Wednesday evening in the Young Men's Hebrew Association building on Shirley street, Winthrop, and began an intensive campaign against race discrimination. They appointed a committee to investigate the action of the management of the Cliff House at Winthrop Highlands in requesting Mrs. Alfred Kann of New York, to leave the hotel because she is a Jewess, and arranged for a mass meeting to be held Sunday in Temple Israel, Winthrop.

Mrs. Kann, who is the wife of a wealthy importer of New York, left on the midnight train for that city last night. Her children are ill and she is taking them to Deal Beach, N. J., where one of them is to undergo an operation. She has consulted with a Boston lawyer and intends also to take the case to her attorney in New York.

Aaron Allen, president of the Y. M. H. A., presided at last night's meeting, and Jacob Jackson, uncle of Mrs. Kann, was one of the speakers. Members of the Winthrop Highlands Association and the trustees of the Cliff House will be invited to attend Sunday's meeting. G. Wallace Tibbetts, a trustee of the hotel, who was invited to attend the meeting last night, but did not, will also be asked to the mass meeting. He is a candidate for the Republican nomination for the state Senate, and, like all present candidates for public office, will be sent a questionnaire which is being prepared by a committee in an effort to determine the office-seeker's attitude on race discrimination.

A committee was appointed to look up the law to see if the hotel management can be prosecuted. If there is no law covering the point, the committee will arrange to have a bill drawn up and presented to the next session of the Legislature.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Discrimination — 1922 Minnesota

REAL FIGHT IN NORTH IS FOR USUAL PUBLIC CONTACT—MINN. MOVE SHOWS ERROR OF SEPARATE "Y'S."

Boston Mass. Guardian 5/13/22

St. Paul, Minn., May 6, 1922—A great effort is on foot here led by prejudiced whites to have all of the Colored children segergated to one city playground. A bill for enactment into the city ordnances to the above effect will be introduced in the next meeting of the city council. The St. Paul Appeal is putting up a great fight against the intended measure.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Discrimination - 1922. Missouri

JIMCROW SHOW FALLS FLAT.

Race solidarity made a big gain last Thursday night when only about fifty Negroes at 10:30 o'clock paid fifty cents each to see a part of a show at the Empress the whole of which other patrons had just witnessed for ten cents. The special jimcrow performance had been insultingly advertised in an afternoon daily and doubtless it was expected that a big jam of unself-respecting Negroes would ensue. But the expectation fell flat.

Kansas City Sun 11/11/22

All day Thursday the principal Negro race agencies were busy with handbills and telephones notifying our people of the proposed insult and asking for co-operation in heading it off. Proprietors of barber shops, restaurants, shops and even the presidents of social clubs were quickly enlisted in the crusade and long before night every self-respecting Negro was determined to resent the insult which the invitation carried. The Empress theatre does not provide for Negro patronage at its regular shows but the management evidently thought that on account of there being a jazz orchestra as one of the numbers on its weekly bill the Negroes would be foolish enough to pay double the amount at a near midnight performance to see what other patrons had witnessed earlier in the evening.

The action of the Negroes who resented this insult is to be highly complimented and is a strong indication of the growing race unity which must result from our more general education and experiences.

The few who attended under such conditions are no doubt very much ashamed of themselves and will not be caught in such an alignment again. The only way to break up such insulting forms of discrimination is to present a solid front against them and in this patriotic stand there must be neither cowards nor traitors. No show is ever so necessary to one's happiness that he should go through an alley to see it or pay for an inferior seat more than other patrons pay for the best afforded accommodations.

Much of the discrimination against us is practiced simply because we stand for it and whenever our race instinct is strong enough to resent these iniquitous distinctions we shall find them rapidly disappearing.

DISCRIMINATION BY WHITE STORES

Kansas City Mo. Sun.

(By J. A. Wilson.)

11/22/22

In a recent publication was an incident stating that a certain prominent Negro Professor in the Kansas City, Kansas, High School was snubbed in a shoe store in that city, being made to stand around waiting while two white customers who entered after him were waited on in preference. I do not know the facts in this case so cannot make any comment upon it, but I am reminded that several times of late many complaints have been made by Negroes who consider themselves very prominent that their patronage was not appreciated by many white owners of stores.

It seems difficult for Negroes to understand that the fine appointments of stores, their artistic decorations, their high class goods, their neatly dressed attendants and the stately courtesy of the immaculate floor walkers are not specially designed for them and that in a great many stores the clerks are indifferent as to whether or not Negro patrons receive satisfactory service. It is surprising to see what a large per cent of educated Negroes as well as the illiterate, the well to do and the poor, the matured as well as the young in this section of the country snub the struggling stores of thetir own race and hold expressed contempt toward Negro business men who desire to give them welcome greetings and efficient source.

There is a shoe store on this side owned by a Negro who is considered very intelligent and who therefore has the sense to know that his business con thrive only by honest business can thrive only by honest my children needed shoes I would instruct them to go to the Page Shoe Store and later they would go there of their own accord and the service received was satisfactory, because the proprietor made a great and willing effort to please. Very often many Negro teachers, preachers and public speakers, I am glad to say not all, who praise the progress of their race, predict favorable its possibilities and mold public sentiment do not practice what they preach.

Here is an actual case: In a certain large city a prominent Negro principal was about to sever his connection with his school. The teachers arranged to give him a farewell luncheon and a fine watch as a souvenir. There is also in town a Negro jeweler who has been in business for several years and is established. A friend of the jeweler knew of the arrangement and advised him of it thinking that the teachers would probably purchase the watch of the Negro jeweler. The jeweler carries a stock of watches, of fine jewelry, but in anticipation increased his stock. But he received no visit and made no sale, having learned afterward that the teachers actually refused to visit his store and bought the watch of the leading white jeweler of that city and yet that Negro jeweler had always given his moral and financial support to almost every movement that had for its object the progress and uplift of his race. Some one that was well acquainted with the principal said that he always taught race patronage and he would doubtless have prized the souvenir more had it been bought from a member of his race.

In that same city is a hair dresser who stands out prominently among the host of others of her calling. She relates waiting on a Negro customer who boasted that she got white persons to do whatever she could for her, that she had a white doctor, a white lawyer, a white dentist and she would get a white hairdresser is she could. Of course there are some Negroes who have the wrong conception of business and some who are not intelligent enough to know how to treat customers but those who are meritorious are placed under the same ban as is placed by other races on us namely all alike.

Many persons have wondered why I do not enlarge my business or move into a neighborhood where the so called real people are but I have been forced to know my place, that it is near the ground so that if I should fail and fail the blow will not be so great. I have given this matter much thought and I can tell the reason of this strange attitude of the Negro toward his race and would like to tell the remedy for it but I fear the mere telling would not effect much result. so I will conclude in the language of the famous orator, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, "Good bye, good bye I am going, but I may come again."

ROUT PLOT TO PROPOSE JIM CROWING

Chicago Ill.
Chicago Defender

St. Louis Citizens Awake to Evils of Separation in Public Places

11-11-22

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 10.—St. Louis is the city where peculiar "capers are cut," especially when so-called "uplift committees" get into action. When jobs are concerned all principles for racial betterment are entirely routed, and the "uplifters" troop into line with hat-in-hand and "me-to-boss" salutes to their obliging forces.

Meet Committee

This was illustrated here Thursday when the question of a separate park came up for discussion before the aldermanic committee. A group of local citizens had been invited to appear before the committee and give their version on the proposed plan. They branded the scheme as "objectionable and humiliating." The maintaining of the park, it was proven, carries with it only a few minor jobs with small salaries.

If the segregated park became a reality, the citizens threatened to defeat the bond issue which is scheduled to come up for a vote in the future. The committee following the voiced objections unanimously decided to leave all reference to the proposed park out of the bond issue. The fight was a good one if the citizens had pointed to the damaging influence of other segregated institutions such as the local hospital, the high school system, and the proposed swimming pool to cost $100,000, but they went on record as favoring these by labeling their reason with the fact that "if such a condition was necessary then they would certainly be in favor of a large appropriation."

The park situation arose out of the objection on the part of the O'Fallon Park Residents' Protective association, an organization of white people in North St. Louis that declared by permitting our people to use O'Fallon park exercised a ruinous influence upon the property adjacent to the premises and disturbed the peace. They suggested as a remedy that a separate park be provided for our use.

One speaker in combating the movement said:

Forget Separate Schools

"Would the citizens of the city not be angry if you gentlemen would speak of creating a special park for the German citizen of the city, or for the Italian citizens or for the Greek citizens?" But he failed to support his remarks by the fact that St. Louis' vicious separate school system was exercising damaging influence over the entire north, and that the principal of Sumner high school had been invited on one occasion to come to Chicago and describe the virtues of a separate system. Reference was not made to the recent segregation in schools at Springfield, Ohio, where the "St. Louis system" was pointed to as evidence of a "successful trial."

St. Louis is a funny city. People there do such peculiar things. However, it is startling to note that they have at last awakened to the fact that segregated instituions are not splendid and proper.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 15

Discrimination—1922. New Jersey

DENIED CHOSEN SEATS, NEGRO SEEKS DAMAGES

Dis
Commercial Appeal
Owners of Plainfield, N. J., Theater Made Defendants.
Memphis Tenn
6/29/22

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 28.—A ne gro denied orchestra seats in a Plain field theater has entered suit for $50 against the proprietors of the play house, according to papers filed in th district court at Elizabeth, N. J. Th plaintiff is Louis Moose of 529 Woo land Avenue, Plainfield, and the de fendants are Michael Gonnihan an Patrick Shannon, owners of the Plain field Theater. It is the first suit eve brought in Union County under th recently amended civil rights law The action was suggested by the Na tional Association for the Advance ment of Colored People, of which th president is Moorfield Storey, forme head of the American Bar Associatio

Francis A. Gordon of Elizabeth, at torney for the plaintiff, was engage by the association. The plaintiff as serts that on March 7 he purchase two orchestra seats and that whe he entered the theater he was tol to take seats in a balcony box. H then notified the association.

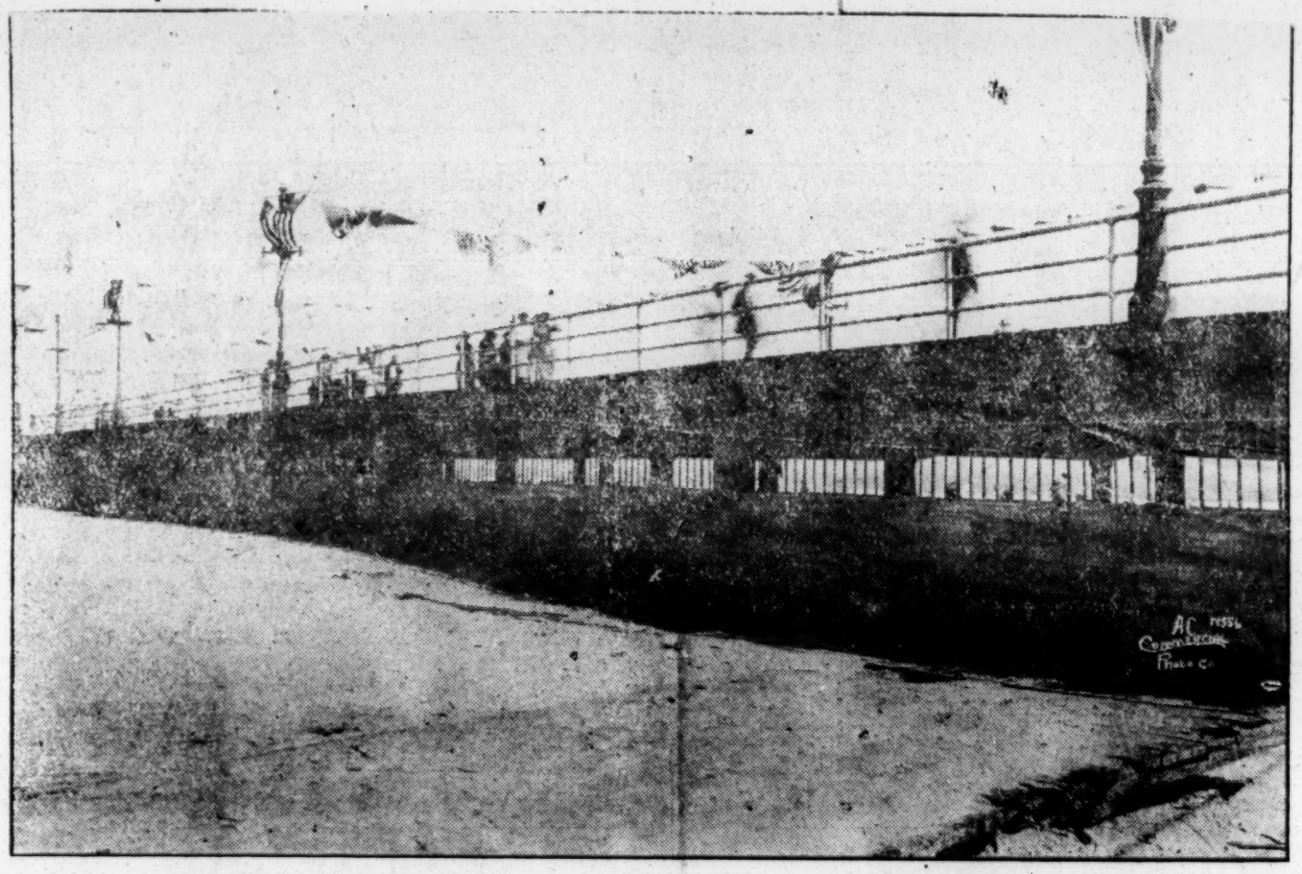
Theatre Sued by Negro Who Didn't Like Balcony Box

Montgomery Advertiser
6/29/22

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 27.—Because he could not get two orchestra seats for which he contended he had paid, Louis Moose, negro, of 529 Woodland Avenue, Plainfield, has entered in the District Court here suit for $500 against Michael Connihan and Patrick Shannon, proprietors of the Plainfield Theatre. Moose alleges he bought two orchestra seats, but in the theatre was told to take chairs in a balcony box.

He complained to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The association retained Francis A. Gordon of this city to bring suit under the recently amended Civil Rights law in New Jersey. The action is the first of its kind in Union County.



Landview of Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N. J., showing cement wall erected topped with picket iron fence, to stop colored bathers from using beach at foot of Indiana and Ohio Avenues.

PICKET FENCE SEA WALL NEW ANGLE IN ATLANTIC CITY SENATORIAL FIGHT

The Washington Eagle.

Charges and Counter Charges Fly.

School Segregation Also Made Campaign Issue.

9-16-22.

(Special to The Eagle.)

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 15.—Never has a campaign in Atlantic City, and they have had many and bitter ones here in this hot bed of political campaigns, have so many issues been brought out to draw the support of the colored voters of this city and county. One can appreciate the situation when it is remembered that the negro holds the balance of power here and the way the colored vote goes the way the elections goes.

Charges have been repeatedly made in this campaign that Ex-Senator Emerson Richards, candidate for the Senate opposing the present incumbent, Senator Charles D. White, refused to sit as a member of the board of education with Dr. James F. Bourne, deceased, when Dr. Bourne was appointed a member of that body in 1912 by the then Mayor Harry Bacharach. Investigation from an unbiased source the past week has about dispelled that old sore and annual campaign issue. However, Atlantic City keeps a score or more issues on tap for the occasion and this week brings forth the most formidable that has yet been the source of agitation among the colored citizens.

Picket Sea Wall.

What has been a source of discomfort to colored citizens all summer and has been the cause of much sub-rosa conversation, charges and counter charges, now looms as the thing that will most assuredly cause the colored vote to leave the banner and support of Senator White and cast that suffrage and support toward Attorney General Richards, is the very distasteful picket fence sea wall, pictured above, that has been erected at the ocean and boardwalk ends of Indiana and Ohio Avenues. This section of the beach fronts along a city-owned park, but the city did not erect the wall. It is between the fashionable Hotels Brighton and the Marlboro Blenheim. At this point one will find all the best colored citizens and their friends and all the fashionable colored visitors bathing all during the summer.

ATLANTIC CITY HAS SEPARATE SCHOOLS

Afro American
Baltimore Md.
11-10-22

Question Was Political Issue In Campaign Tuesday

Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 8.—Colored residents here are up in arms over the Jim Crow school policy adopted by the Board of Education and sent a petition signed by 2,000 protesting against the action. As the board has not heeded their request many colored voters cut local Republican candidates in the election Tuesday.

The board has forced the great majority of the colored pupils to attend the Indiana Avenue school, of which J. R. Paul Brock is principal, since the beginning of the present school year. It makes no difference how far the pupils have to come, they are now excluded from the white schools, save in only a few instances.

Fear is expressed that when the new high school building is completed that a separate institution may be established for the race.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 15

THE NEGRO WORKER

(From The Worker)

We speak of the native Indians as being the wards of the American people, but the Negroes, since the Civil War have been considered not only as the wards, but as the private property of the Republican Party.

Thus it is reported that 5,000 Knights Templars, colored, just the other day, marched in parade past the White House, where President Harding, republican, reviewed them. On the preceding day a parade of Negro Shriners likewise passed the Washington home of the President, with many bands and dazzling display of uniforms. 10-6-23.

President Harding's overwhelming majority in 1920 was swelled by the votes of many Negroes. So the press should have been grateful and responded in the usual way. But this didn't happen.

Our correspondent reports that on both occasions no photograph or moving pictures were taken by the camera men stationed at the White House. These spectacles will not be broadcasted to the newspaper readers and movie fans of the land.

The photographers gave the explanation. No newspaper will buy pictures of Negro organizations, no matter how interesting they may be. Even the pictures of individual Negroes are discriminated against.

One photographer told of the incident of a Chicago Negro securing from the U. S. Treasury the first charter for a Negro bank in the federal reserve system. "We took his picture and offered it to our clients" he said. My circuit includes one hundred big papers. Not one would touch it."

We urge the Negro workers to study this inconsistency. They will find that the solution is very simple.

The ruling class, with its exploiters and its political parties, is willing to use the Negro for its own purposes. It is willing to accept the Negro vote on election day, it heralds the Negro as an upright American citizen when he is willing to scab during strike times, it gladly transports thousands of Negroes distances, from the South to the North, to be used in the bitter war upon the workers' standard of living.

But at no time will the exploiting class retreat one inch in its efforts to oppress the Negro workers more ruthlessly than any other labor group. An hypocritical press, secret societies, such as the terroristic Ku Klux Klan, and race prejudice that extends even into the ranks of organized labor, are weapons to keep the Negro in subjection.

The Negro will not solve his problems by organizing into bourgeois fraternal societies and marching in celebration before the Presidential Mansion at Washington. These organizations are of no use to the white worker. They cannot help his black brother.

The Negro worker must cast his lot entirely with the workers of all races and all nationalities. He must enlist with its most advanced section.

The Workers Party will support the Negroes in their struggle for liberation and will help them in their fight for economic, political and social equality.

It will seek to end the policy of discrimination followed by the more conservative elements in the labor unions.

It will endeavor to destroy altogether the barrier of race prejudice that has been used to keep apart the black and white workers, and to weld them into a solid union for the struggle against the capitalists who oppress and exploit them.

Negroes! Join the Workers Party! Build up your workers' organizations! Unite with all workers, of all races and nationalities, for the victory of the working class!

WIN JIM CROW SCHOOL FIGHT IN NEW JERSEY

LAWNSIDE, N. J., Oct. 7.—The Board of Education in this city has been forced to abandon its plan of housing non-white students in a segregated building. The building complained of was an addition to a primary school building.

Discrimination—1922. New York.

Interesting Side-Lights on International S.-S. Council

New York Age 7-8-22

Only Colored Delegate From New York State Gives Bird's Eye View of Sessions---Ushers, Attempt at Segregation Meets Failure

By JOHN G. LEE.

Rochester, N. Y.—Joining the "Timothy—Stand By Party" at Buffalo on June 21, we were off at midnight for the great convention which was to unite the International Sunday-school Association and the Sunday-school Council of Evangelical Denominations, thereby forming the new International Sunday-school Council of Religious Education. Eight thousand delegates were anticipated, which anticipation was fullfilled.

The prayer and song service on board the special train served to unite the friendships formed and to solidify the state delegation.

We arrived early Wednesday morning in the thriving gateway of the Middle West and went at once for registration. We found that thorough preparation had been made for the convention which was held in the spacious and conveniently arranged City Auditorium, with a seating capacity of 10,000. We were then presented with a copy of the greatest educational program ever put on by a Christian body for the development of religious education, consisting of exhibits, lectures, pageants and fine arts, furnished by the foremost experts

An Attempt at Segregation.

On approaching the main entrance with our first Negro acquaintances, we were impressed by the fact that all colored delegates were being directed to a certain section marked A. This segregation seemed to us to be entirely out of place in a great Christian convention of this character and we sought the best means of ascertaining the mind of the Convention, and to successfully lodge a protest. Consequently on the second morning, having our bearings, and being represented on the platform and on the executive committee by James W. Eichelberger, of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Dr. A. M. Townsend of the Publishing Board of Baptist Sunday-schools, and Byrd Prillerman, president of the State Institute of Charleston W. Va., we immediately called a meeting of protest and delegated these men to present our resolution to the executive committee. This was done. And the assurance was given us that the executive committee knew nothing of this arrangement, did not approve the ushers' actions, advised us to ignore this request and sit whereever we pleased. This rule obtained to the end.

The Negro delegates, though few in number, there being about seventy-five registered, were from Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Alabama, Ohio, Mississippi New York Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois, Arkansas and Iowa, and among them were ministers educators and doctors. Aside from the busy program we found time for several group meetings and all were loud in their approval of the Convention program, since it had included so much of direct interest to the Negro in ideas of better training and truer brotherhood.

The steropticon views, showing the effects of mob-violence, and winding up with the thoughtful Negro and showing thousands of outstanding types in our colleges, made a lasting impression. The forceful address by John M. Gandy, president of the State Normal School, Petersburg, Va., on "Redeeming A Race Through Its Children," brought joy to our hearts and through its enthusiastic reception by the Convention, a new ray of hope to us all. We presented him a resolution of appreciation.

The necessity of efficient teachers, of teacher training of daily Bible and vacation schools, with proper grading wa ssufficiently emphasized.

When the report of the Committee on Resolutions had advanced to section two, on "Law Enforcement," we realized that nothing had been said on lynching. Our men were alert and J. W. Eichelberger and John M. Gandy asked that the committee insert the words: "We are opposed to all forms of lynching." to which the convention agreed.

As we left the convention there was ringing in our ears the music of "Listen to The Lambs," by our own R. Nathaniel Dett, which the large chorus had so beautifully rendered, and our thoughts and hearts went out to the good citizens of Kansas City for their good fellowship and liberal entertainment.

Among the many to whom we are grateful for courtesies and kindnesses which none of us will ever forget, we recall the Revs. Dawson, Isaacs, Bacote and Alfin; the sterling general secretary of the Paseo Y. M. C. A., G. A. Gregg, and his efficient corps of workers, which splendid institution, during two months of cold and hardship, allowed 750 men to sleep on its floors; Drs. J. E. Perry, Jones, Shannon, Biddle, Unthank and Bruce, who stand high in the medical profession, and many others who unselfishly and unstintedly gave themselves to make our sojourn in their beautiful and progressive city a benediction and an inspiration.

Red Cross People Refuse Food To Colored Officer

New York Age 8-5-22

Policeman Richardson, on Duty at Jane Street Fire, Could Save Lives and Property But Could Not Be Fed by American Red Cross

That the American Red Cross organization contains elements saturated with race prejudice was evidenced unmistakably a few days ago in New York City. A warehouse fire of tremendous proportions occurred down in Greenwich Village, at Jane and 12th streets, and the utmost resources of the fire and police departments were called into play. The men were kept on hard and strenuous duty for periods far beyond the usual length, and emergency relief stations were instituted by folks of the neighborhood and by the American Red Cross.

Among the officers on duty was Patrolman George Richardson, a young Negro, who rendered invaluable service. His courage and resourcefulness were shown when he saved a young man from injury and possible death during his term of duty at the scene of the fire on the first day.

But—neither his personal bravery or his uniform sufficed to change the fact that he was a colored man, and so when the Red Cross men and women began serving hot coffee, sandwiches and cool drinks to weary, exhausted and hungry firemen and policemen, they were so blinded by color prejudice that not one of them could see this brave young officer, whose color had not prevented him from risking his life to save that of a white man.

The Red Cross men and the Red Cross women, wearing their insignia of identification, served to every fire department man and to every police department man whose skin was white the various articles of food and drink which had been provided to restore wasted energy and renew lost strength, but the colored policeman had to find his sustenance in the thought of duty well done—more material sustenance was not for him.

Policeman Richardson was good enough to be a hero but not good enough to be given a cup of coffee and a sandwich by the American Red Cross people.

That this is not an unusual incident is attested by the fact that this same brave young American was accorded similar treatment by the American Red Cross organization when he was serving as a member of the A. E. F. in France during the recent World War. The charge is freely made that the discriminatory methods pursued by the Red Cross officials in France are being continued here in America.

NEGROES WIN DAMAGE SUIT.

New York Times 8-20-22

Two Sisters Awarded $100 Each for Discrimination.

A Sheriff's jury yesterday awarded damages of $100 each to Ardelle J. and Margaret E. Wiggins, negroes, of 148 West 129th Street, who charged James Dracatos, a restaurant owner, of 2 East Twenty-eighth Street, of discriminating against them because of their color.

The sisters, employed by Brambir & Harris, dress manufacturers, 105 Madison Avenue, told the jury that they had been humiliated on May 20, last, when one of the waiters in the restaurant refused to serve them. They declared that Dracatos, in a loud voice, ordered them out of the restaurant because of their color. The girls sued for $500 each, the statutory limit set by the provisions of the Civil Rights act.

FIGHT PLAN TO JIM CROW IN LIBRARY

Chicago Defender 9-9-22

Louisville Job Holder O. K.'s Vicious Scheme to "Keep In" With Whites

By CHARLES T. MAGILL

New York, Sept. 8.—Is there a "Negro" problem in the North affecting the public libraries? Should separate public libraries be maintained in this city such as are maintained in the South, one for our people and one for whites? Should the North, for that matter the entire country, institute segregation in its public libraries? These weighty questions were brought to light by Miss Ernestine Rose (white), librarian in charge of the West 135th street branch of the New York public library.

In view of the fact that Miss Rose is in charge of a library located within the heart of the greatest Racial center in the world, where 90 per cent of the patrons are of our Race, any comment on the gross impropriety of creating another so-called "problem" of that nature would be superfluous. A review of the round table conference held at Detroit, Mich., June 28, the account of which has just been published in the Library Journal for August, shows how heartily the project met with the approval of the Southern delegates present. It also shows how such self-created subtle problems can work for harm among the Race.

Southern Delegates Agree

The round table conference is af-

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filiated with the American Library association and such conferences are held at least once a year in various sections of the country. At the conference the question of a separate library for our people was the main subject under discussion. As near as can be ascertained the only one of our kind present at the conference was Thomas F. Blue of Louisville, Ky. Blue is head of the Colored department of the Louisville public library, and according to the Library Journal, is quoted as being highly in favor of separate libraries for our people. He said that his library had trained several of our girls who were now at work in the segregated libraries of the South.

White delegates present from other parts of the South voiced complete accord with the segregated library and one, Lloyd W. Josselyn of Birmingham, Ala., said that "it is not fair to the Negro to judge him by the standards of the white man; his problem must be studied seriously and carefully. His library wants are not those of the whites, and for that reason $1 will buy more for the Negro than it will for the white. Obviously, adequate service can be had cheaper for him than it can be obtained for white people."

Miss Rose's Questionnaire

In furthering her "problem" Miss Rose had questionnaires designed to get a clear understanding of the status of library work with our people sent out. The report on this questionnaire was tabulated by Miss Marion P. Watson, one of the white assistant librarians at the 135th street branch. Of the replies received 15 Southern libraries said that mixed boards of control were impracticable and a Race board of control impossible.

Miss Rose, who presided at the conference, is quoted as having said: "The North is rapidly coming to a problem similar to that of the South. Legally in New York Colored and whites are on the same ground, but in many cases there is not a real feeling of equality in the library. Segregation will be a large problem for the North to solve, although it is not yet realized in some quarters."

Chicago Has No Problem

To the Chicago delegate, Miss Rice, goes the credit of knocking the segregation plan for the North, in so far as the Windy City is concerned. Miss Rice said that there was no race problem among the people of Chicago and that separate institutions there were unnecessary and unthought of, and that in no way does the library work there differ. William F. Yust of Rochester, N. Y., voiced the same sentiments.

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Discrimination—1922

Columbia Trust Co. Rejects Deposit Account of Negroes

Will Not Act as Depository of Elks' Building Fund Because Present Depositors Might Object to Contact with Colored Clients of Institution

New York Age 12/22

That the Columbia Trust Co.'s Harbranch at 125th street and Lenox avenue refused to accept the banking acount of a colored organization because the bank did not desire to do business with Negroes, is the statement made by H. dolph Howell, treasurer of the building fund committee of the Imperial Lodge, No. 127, Inc., Order of Elks. This ultimatum is alleged to have been delivered by Captain Baker, manager of the branch, following action by the board of directors upon an application made to the bank by Austin & Austin, of 220 Broadway, attorneys for the Negro lodge.

The Imperial Lodge has acquired the property at 160-164 West 129th street, for the purpose of erecting a home for their organization and to this end a building committee has been named, with Jeremiah Cox as chairman and Mr. Howell as treasurer. At a meeting held recently more than a thousand dollars worth of bonds were sold to members of the order.

It was the suggestion of Austin & Austin that it would be a wise move to establish banking connections with the Columbia Trust Co., the attorneys having had considerable experience with the facilities o fthis institution. The proper application, in the form of a resolution, was drawn up and mailed to the bankers some two weeks ago. As no reply had been received up to Monday of this week, the lodge officials, called on the attorneys, and the lawyers in turn called up the Columbia Trust Co., inquiring as to reason for delay in replying to their request.

Mr. Howell informs THE AGE that it was at this time that Capt. Baker voiced the bank's attitude toward Negro depositors. It is reported that Mr. Austin was told over the phone by Capt. Baker that the bank official had postponed writing a reply on such a "delicate question," awaiting opportunity for a personal talk. The nine action taken by the board of directors was told of and the reason as supposed to be given was that the present depositors of the bank would be offended if they were thrown in contact with a stream of Negroes coming in and out of the bank.

Of course, the Imperial folks will have to find some other banking connection, but there is a great puzzle in their minds as to the true reason for the position taken by the officials of the Columbia Trust Co.

The Detroit *Independent* which recently appeared printed on pink paper, in the column headed "The Lamp," shed its light on the following case of discrimination:

New York Age 2/18/22

Colored applicants for positions as motormen with the Detroit Street Railway Commission are complaining about the attitude being displayed by the Commission toward them. Some of the former have openly charged discrimination, and at least one such charge has been placed before the N. A. A. C. P. One applicant after several ineffectual attempts to get a satisfactory explanation as to why no action had been taken in connection with the application filed by him, informed the writer that he was told by some individual in charge of the office where applications are placed on file that no colored men were benig employed, but later some would be taken on. This man said that any number of whites were being given positions as motormen. If such is proven to be the case, then every Negro voter in the City of Detroit should remember this when election time rolls round. Those of us who have not the backbone to fight this thing should be run into the Detroit River.

If municipal control of public utilities is going to work in this way, then it is a failure so far as the Negro is concerned. Detroit city railroads were reported as doing better than this under corporation management.

New York

Are Colored Auditors Segregated at Sam H. Harris Theatre For "TABOO" Performance?

New York Age 4/15/22

A large number of colored people attended the performance of "Taboo," at the Sam H. Harris Theatre, West 42nd street, on Friday, April 7th, and so far as I could see, all of them were seated in the balcony. Of course, this may have been by their own choice.

BUT—two seats had been reserved by a party by order of Miss Wiborg, the author, and Mr. Taylor, the publicity agent, and green coupons, marked "G 17" and "G 19," respectively, had been put into an envelope bearing the name in which the seats were reserved.

When the seats were called for, the ticket agent discovered that they had been reserved for colored auditors, of another color, marked "D 101" and "D 103," respectively. He immediately extracted the green coupons, substituted two handing them to the prospective user. Not being familiar with the seating arrangements of the Sam H. Harris Theatre, that party was of the opinion at first that the gentlemanly (?) agent was giving better seats than had been at first set aside, as seats in "D" row would be three rows nearer the front than seats in "G" row.

Entering the theatre, however, it was discovered that those folks, and they were all white, holding green coupons were admitted to the lower floor, the parquet, while those with tickets of other colors were directed up the steps to the balcony. There were some whites in the balcony, but there were no Negroes in the parquet.

So the question naturally arose: Are the colored people being segregated at the Sam H. Harris Theatre for the "Taboo" performance?

Race Segregation in New York Theatres Commented Upon Again

New York Age 2/25/22

In last week's issue of The Age was reproduced an article written by Heywood Broun, [illegible], of the New York *World*, in which he commented forcibly upon race segregation in New York theatres, denominating it as "silly discrimination," and declaring that "art ought to be at least one field in which the color line might readily be dispensed with." Mr. Broun's article, as published in The *World*, evidently aroused interest among Southern whites, for in a later issue of the same journal he tells of a letter received from a Southern lawyer, who takes issue with him. Broun's running comments on this letter are so interesting that The Age is reproducing it in full as a corollary as to the article published last week.

Mr. Broun writes under his column caption:

"IT SEEMS TO ME."

It does not seem possible to keep discussion of the relations between the white and the Negro races out of this column. "I read your article on the McKay incident," writes R. E. L., who identifies himself as a Southern lawyer, "and I wonder if you'll be fair enough to read this little commentary—all of it."

We have done so and we are accordingly depressed because the letter illustrates very forcibly the prevailing tendency to disorderly thinking which makes all improvement in present day conditions so difficult. For instance, we wrote in protest against the practice of New York theatres in baring Negroes from orchestra seats and assigning them to the first balcony. R. E. L. writes to ask whether we want to have a black child. The color and number of the children in any given family seems to us to be strictly the concern of the parents, and we can't for the life of us see what it has to do with the seating arrangements of Broadway theatres.

Again we find in R. E. L.'s letter the extraordinary statement, "You must admit that the South is coping successfully with the Negro question." Of course, we will admit nothing of the sort. Indeed, we are horrified that anybody should have the hardihood to make such a claim less than a week after the recent atrocity in Texas. As a matter of fact, the phrase "Negro question" is hardly adequate. It is just as much the "white question." We must consider ways and means to educate or isolate those communities in which lynchings occur. It is unendurable that certain sections of this country shall continue to believe an act upon the theory that the only adequate answer to revolting crime is more crime.

"If you intend to draw a line anywhere," writes R. E. L., "we of the South will show you where to draw it. Draw it at the beginning. Accept or sanction no form of social equality. Your line of demarcation then must include the theatre, the dance hall, the restaurant, the hotel, the school, the churches, the Pullman car, dining car, &c., &s."

This we find interesting, as it illustrates a certain attitude toward the church which would identify religion as a sort of spiritual table d'hote of nothing more than social significance.

"If a Negro educates himself to my level," continues R. E. L., "I will meet him as an equal intellectually, but socially never."

Society which depends upon anything but intellectual parity seems to us of no importance. This is a distinction entirely too fine for our understanding. We can only guess as to our correspondent's meaning. We think that he intends to say that he cannot abide with the thought of interbreeding between the white and Negro races. Indeed, he has an anecdote bearing upon this question.

"Now, I know," he writes, "two Negro girls who couldn't be identified as Negroes in the little Southern town where they live except for the fact that everybody knew them. Their father and mother are mulattoes. Their father had some money that he had accumulated and he sent those girls up North to school. He never would say where and nobody cared especially. That was ten years ago and neither of those girls have come back yet. They are up here somewhere passing as white girls"——

As a matter of fact, we are not capable of being as acutely horified over this tale as R. E. L., but even from this point of view we cannot quite get what he wants to prove. It was not an accident of nature that the two young women happened to be so nearly white. The South and its citizens cut a ridiculous figure in raising such ructions about miscegnation when palpably it takes place so frequently in the very communities which profess to regard it

with so much horor. It seems to us, then, a little academic and piffling to be so stern about whites and Negroes meeting in churches. Possibly they might meet there with lesser danger to the expressed opinions of the South than in other places not so sanctified.

As a clincher R. E. L. hurls statistics against us. "Let me give you a few facts that you probably did not know before," he says. "Over 90 per cent. of Negroes are morons; that is, they have a mental age of about twelve or fifteen years."

Now as a matter of fact there are no statistics of that sort covering the Negro race in America. Army figures, whatever they may be, would do more than show a tendency. We don't know what percentage of morons were found among colored troops in the army. We doubt whether R. E. L. does, because it is our impression that the figures were never given out. It is also rumored that the percentage for the white army soared up to some amazingly high figure—between 50 and 60 per cent. Obviously so many of us are morons that we can't afford to be snobbish about it.

As far as the theatre goes, and that was the point at which this discussion began, we feel sure that more than 90 per cent. of the spectators in any Broadway playhouse are morons. No other theory will explain the fact that it has become the universal practice to talk continually while a play is in progress and to repeat the lines immediately after the actor has said them. The theory that a man admits social equality with every one who sits down in a theatre with him seems to us to be carrying democracy much too far.

RACE MIGRATION GOOD FOR SOME, BUT NOT ALL

Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

Not infrequently we hear it asserted by some part of the race: "Oh, it doesn't make any difference; why leave the South on account of racial prejudice? The Negro will find it staring him in the face wherever he may go."

True, and the pity is true to a more or less extent.

On the other hand, however, there is a difference in the way this prejudice is handled beyond the Mason and Dixon line and north of the Ohio river, to that south of it.

For instance, in the states of the North, East and West color prejudice is usually *penalized* according to law, whereas in the South *it is legalized*.

When once the Negro, North, takes the white man into the courts because of discrimination, that same white man is not inclined to repeat the mistake the second time; and, moreover, the experience which this white man runs up against, because of his racial prejudice, serves as a healthful lesson to others of his tribe.

The other day, in the state of the famous John Brown of Ossawottomee, Kansas, one Gerald Brown, doubtless a red-necked squatter from Texas, or some other Southern locality, who runs a restaurant at Jetmore, refused to serve two colored attorneys, William Bradshaw and William Harrison of Topeka, because of their race and color.

The colored men appealed to the county attorney to issue a warrant against the proprietor of the cafe.

The county attorney, also poisoned with prejudice, refused to do so. The lawyers, not to be outdone returned to Topeka and filed complaint with the State Attorney General's office against the county attorney.

As a result of this action, the Attorney General insisted that the county attorney should issue a warrant for the arrest of Gerald Brown, the owner of the cafe. It was done without further delay and Brown was made to pay dearly for his prejudice.

Now, if this instance had occurred anywhere in the South, the result would have been just the reverse, to wit: the Negro would have had to suffer and pay the white man for cherishing this prejudice, instead of the latter being punished for it.

If it is good for other race groups in the United States to migrate and scatter in different sections of this country, it is likewise good for the Negro.

We believe, therefore, it would be well for those members of the race, who may be so disposed and are able to move, to do so. It will, perchance, prove to be a good venture for them, and, also, in the end for those who are compelled to remain here in the South because they are not financially able to get away, at least for the present.

There are thousands of the race, however, who are able financially and otherwise to leave the South and day, but they intend to sojourn here a little while longer.

For, as one in his travels, before the Volstead Act went into effect, occasionally was wont to see on a large sign board, in full view of the car window, the following words, advertising a certain brand of whiskey:

"There is a reason for it," (descriptive of its quality) likewise do we say there is a very good reason why some of us shall remain in the South for the present, at least, despite some of it handicaps.

CHARLES H. MOORE,
Greensboro, N. C.

Heywood Broun Comments On Race Segregation in Theatres

THE AGE, in its issue of April 15th, published a review of the Negro play, "Taboo," running at that time at the Sam H. Harris Theatre, West 42nd street. Reference was made to the seeming segregation of colored patrons at that theatre, as it appeared that no members of the dark race were permitted to sit in the orchestra.

In the New York *World*, a few days ago, Heywood Broun, dramatic editor, and writer of the column, "It Seems To Me," made interesting comment on an experience had by Claude McKay, Negro poet, and associate editor of *The Liberator*, a magazine published here in New York City, and in the same article Broun referred to segregation as practiced at the Sam H. Harris Theatre during the run of "Taboo."

Mr. Broun wrote as follows:

An article in the current *Liberator* brings up one of the most curious customs now prevalent in New York theatres. In response to an invitation from the *Theatre Guild*, the magazine sent Claude McKay to the Fulton Theatre to review "He Who Gets Slapped."

"So, on the appointed night," writes McKay, "we presented ourselves at the box office of the Fulton. It was with keen pleasure I anticipated seeing this fantastic play of Leonid Andreyev's 'He, the One Who Gets Slapped.' A curious and amusing theme!

"The stubs were handed to Gropper and we started toward the orchestra. But the usher, with a look of quizzical amazement on his face, stopped us. Snatching the stubs from Gropper and muttering something about seeing the manager, he left us wondering and bewildered. In a moment he returned with the manager. 'The—wrong date,' the manager stammered and taking the stubs, marked 'orchestra,' he hurried off to the box office, returning with others marked 'balcony.' Suddenly the realization came to me. I had come here as a dramatic critic, a lover of the theatre, and a free soul. But—I was abruptly reminded—those things did not matter. The important fact, with which I was suddenly slapped in the face, was my color. I am a Negro."

There are, of coruse, certain parts of the United States where one gallery is reserved for Negroes alone. That is discrimination, but at least it represents a point of view. The New York practice represents race prejudice plus an additional snobbery. The managers seem to feel that it is unthinkable that a Negro should be allowed to sit in the orchestra next to a white man who has paid $3.30 for his seat. Accordingly, he is shunted off into a gallery next to a white spectator who has paid only $2.20 or less. And thereby Caucasian supremacy is sustained.

There is a law in New York State rigorously forbidding race discrimination and providing penalties, but this law is constantly broken in the theatres. The violations are not frank, but the box office men are instructed to say that they have no tickets left when a Negro asks for a seat in the orchestra. One honorable excepeion should be noted. Mr. McKay records that he reviewed the "Chauve Souris" from an orchestra seat and that nobody seemed to think anything about it.

Possibly the high point in silly discrimination was reached during the production of "Taboo," which was a play dealing with a Negro theme and in which all the important and interesting acting was done by Negroes. But such Negroes as came to see these performances by their own people were herded into the gallery.

The only thing that can be said in behalf of the Theatre Guild in the McKay incident is that it does not control the Fulton Theatre. It merely happens to have a show playing there. Still, the explanation which, according to McKay, was telephoned to the *Liberator* by a Guild representative seems only to have heightened the silly insult. "So sorry about Mr. McKay," the poet reports the conversation, "but you will understand why we must give him a gallery seat."

Art ought to be at least one field in which the color line might readily be dispensed with. It isn't. A publisher once told us that he found it impossible to sell an anthology of American poetry by William Stanley Braithwaite in the South because Mr. Braithwaite is a Negro. To us this seems like reducing race feeling to its lowest possible absurdity. We wonder whether little boys below the Mason and Dixon line are allowed to read "Three Musketeers," or does the fact that Dumas was also French excuse everything. Still, it seems barly fair to criticise the South for shortcomings when we of the North have so much to answer for. Prejudice hardly becomes sweeter when it is accentuated by hypocrisy.

Possibly we ought not to generalize from one incident, but the narrow parochial prejudice shown by the Guild in its attitude toward McKay may serve to explain one of the reasons why this otherwise excellent organization has never produced an American play of any worth whatsoever.

Rabbi Felix Adler Raps Race Prejudice

Pittsburgh Pa. American 12/1/22.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (Crusader Service).—The root of race prejudice lies in disliking those who are not like ourselves, said Dr. Folix Adler, senior leader of the Society for Ethical Culture, Central Park West and West 64th Street, in his Sunday morning address, analyzing the causes of "persistent race prejudice."

"The law of supplementation, of the combination of differences, is what society needs to learn," he continued. "The educated classes are beginning to learn it, but even there surprising instances of prejudice are found. The real solution lies in the realization that there is a measure of truth in every one's beliefs, whether or not they agree with your own. The habit of prejudging a man because of the faults of the group to which he belongs is a bad one. Man is man, and his continuity of outline must not be merged with his group."

Discrimination—1922 New York

"What Was Your Father's Name?"

The Nation

FROM within the charmed circle of Harvard authority a friend writes us:

I don't think Harvard is wrong about the race question. It is unfortunate that anything has to be done, but it really is necessary; and I am glad that Harvard is being open about it and not resorting to subterfuges. No one objects to the best Jews coming but the others make much trouble especially in the library. I don't wish to imply that the Gentiles are all saints—by no means. Some of our best Hebrews like Mr. X think it is a problem and must be met. I suppose when you read this you will say: "He is all wrong about this," so the best of friends will disagree again on a vital question.

10/4/22

Yes, we do disagree at every point with our friendly correspondent. We deny that the problem of the Jew at Harvard requires the college to act—it is only a few years since the Harvard wiseacres were sure that their beloved college was going to be swamped by Irish Catholic boys now that Boston had become a Catholic city ruled by the archbishop. We are aware, of course, that there are disagreeable Jews at Harvard, products of a race in transition, just as there were aggressive Irish Catholic boys at Cambridge who represented a passing phase in their evolution within the melting-pot, and as there are still disagreeable boys of old New England Stock. But we recall John Morley's writing that men are prone to forget that the inquiry what to do in a given state of facts involves the consideration whether to do anything. If Americans have one vice it is their tendency to rush to a legislature to pass laws, usually useless, in every temporary emergency. A university which is 287 years old does not need to legislate tomorrow against a condition which may prove transient and which certainly will be gravely affected by the limitation of immigration.

But if the situation were a hundred per cent worse at Harvard we should still protest against any discrimination, against the miserable pettifogging enrolment questionnaire just handed out to entering students, which includes such questions as where a candidate's father was born, who he is, and if his father has ever changed his name. The duty of a university which receives special favors from the state is to open its academic doors to all applicants who are intellectually qualified, regardless of race, creed, or color. If any group so admitted really shows a group tendency to bad habits or to dishonesty or to cheating and pilfering—as is charged, on doubtful evidence, against the Jews at Harvard in much of the whispering that is going on today—then it is the university's duty to reach the individual offenders by the exercise of its police power, just as Harvard always has done. If the Jewish students at Harvard really have been developing such tendencies the way they should be met is by greater undergraduate self-government, by the formation, let us suggest, of a special committee of the steadier Jewish under-graduates—Harvard always has eschewed any such democratic procedure—or by the private aid of a group of Jewish graduates, not by any plan to discriminate. For race discrimination, no matter what the excuse or the form, is treason to democracy and to the American ideal.

Again, we hear it said that Harvard is too large anyway, is overcrowded now so that the individual student of today cannot get the personal professorial attention his father received twenty-five years ago. To this we reply that Harvard is not as large as California, or Columbia, or Illinois, yet no one avers that the students there are suffering in their studies from over-crowding. True, President Hopkins of Dartmouth declares that "too many men are going to college" and calls for an "aristocracy of brains made up of men intellectually alert and intellectually eager." But, bless his innocent soul, if Harvard College were to rule out the boys who go there because their fathers went, or because it is the fashionable thing to do, or because they want a good time in clubs or athletics, and restricted its classes to the "intellectually alert and intellectually eager" there *would* be a Jewish invasion of Harvard—because there are proportionately more intellectually alert and eager Jewish boys looking for education than there are Gentiles. We have heard Southerners comment with alarm on the fact that in rural communities there is greater thirst for education among Negroes than whites. This ought to be the case among lately oppressed groups striving for educational economic equality. The Phi Beta Kappa is worried to lest it be feminized by the superior scholarship of wo students who were but so recently received into our colleg

As for picking the "best" Jews as our correspondent suggests—what means "best"? The sons of rich and prosperous Jewish bankers and dry-goods store owners, who have traveled abroad and learned good manners? The parents of some of the best Jewish men we know came over in the steerage and still smack of the ghetto. Prof. Michael Pupin is today one of our great scientists, one of our "best minds." Yet his father and mother could neither read nor write. True, he is not a Jew; but we could parallel his case with many a similar Jewish one. No one can tell what may lurk under a rude and unattractive exterior. Was not the great Josiah Royce of Harvard one of the ugliest of men? Every college graduate knows that certain members of his class who were least promising during college days have become the most useful and distinguished after graduation. Once a university begins to select its students on any ground but that of scholarship it is undermining its own position as an institution of learning. Its function is to educate for the future, not to judge the individual's past; to develop brain-power, not to give its students a social rating. The very fact that Harvard is considering a Jewish "problem" and taking steps that seem to look toward measures of exclusion will be reason enough for scores of lesser colleges more or less avowedly to put up the bars.

No, there is no safe test to winnow out the "best" of any group except scholarship. If Harvard wishes to limit its total number of students like Amherst or Vassar and to make entrance the price of high scholarship it is entitled to do so. But if it applies any other test and discriminates against any group it ceases to be a public service institution deserving of aid and support from the state. It should then be taxed like any private money-making correspondence school or institute of stenography. If Harvard closes its doors upon any race Massachusetts ought to establish a people's university like those in Illinois, Wisconsin, California, and other Western States and keep its doors open to all. There is not too much university education as President Hopkins suggests but far too little. Indeed, the time may yet come when the right to a university education will be assumed as the privilege of every competent child who passes through the secondary schools, and a necessary insurance of a true and capable democracy.

Statement from Miss Rose.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT
135TH STREET BRANCH
103 West 135th Street

New York Age, 10-14-22

"October 9, 1922.

"I find that my article reporting the round table on work with Negroes, held in connection with the American Library Association meetnig in Detroit, has been widely misunderstood. I am glad to take the first opoprtunity to make my attitude clear.

"I do not believe in segregation in libraries by race or color. I do not believe in branches for Jews or Chinese or Negroes. But I do believe in group service. If a library is situated in an Italian district, it should especially cater to the kind of literature that Italians would naturally want to read and the kind of interests which dominate their daily life. This would not exclude books on other subjects nor would it mean that none but Italians would be welcome at the library.

"In the same way, at the 135th Street Branch of the Library, New York City, I have endeavored since I came to take charge of it, to make a special effort to see that the library contained the kind kind of reading that colored people wished and were interested in, as well as general literature. I have made every endeavor to make welcome there not simply colored people but any person who wished to come.

"It was this attitude that I tried especially to express before the round table of the American Library Association. I had there two sets of auditors,—southern librarians, who believed in special library service for Negroes but who were absolutely certain that this could only be furnished in segregated libraries. There were also northern librarians, who were only only partially awake to the demands of Negro constituents of their libraries, but who, when they did awaken, were liable to assume without question that Negro patrons could only be adequately served in segregated Negro branches.

"In my statement before the round table and in my report of what the round table did, I was trying to speak to these

inevitably lies ahead of her. But Elizabeth lives in an enchanted land unruffled by thoughts of the future. I think I am now sorry for that principal. She lives in a hard shell of preconceptions. No consideration of the daily mounting powder-pile of hate America is building for some mad-cap to fire, nor of her own part and responsibility in the hideous enterprise remotely aroused her consciousness. The shell was impenetrable. She did not understand.

two sets of librarians,—to insist on the one hand, that segregation was not the only, to my mind, the best answer to the library service problem for Negroes; and on the other hand that there was a duty which librarians, North and South, owed to their colored constituents.

"I met great opposition, particularly from the South, because of my stand, and I am sure that many of the southern librarians would hear with astonishment and, perhaps, with ill concealed delight the misinterpretations which some colored journals have put upon my attitude.

"If my report has not made my attitude clear it is a mistake in my way of putting the matter and not at all a mistake in my fundamental beliefs."

Elizabeth Goes to School

By GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS STEWARD

The Nation - 12-6-22

ELIZABETH is our first-born. Her six years on earth are powerless to render her of the earth. She lives in a childhood land of dolls, cut-outs, ring games, nursery rhymes, fairy tales, and glorious "pretend-like" adventures from which even an occasional spanking utterly fails to drag her. New York City

Early in the spring school became a vital subject to Elizabeth. The neighbors' children played school on the front steps, and Elizabeth with her smaller sister was initiated into the pedagogical mysteries through the door of make-believe. And although the play school was more taken up with being sent to the principal, staying in at recess, and scoldings for being tardy than with lessons, still it all fitted harmoniously into her enchanted land.

Hence, when the day actually arrived, Elizabeth was eager for the real adventure. She was talkative to her smaller sister, and fidgety as her mother prepared her for the great occasion. With every detail complete from shoes to hair-bow, after the final maternal inspection she slipped her hand into mine, and with little sister's tears to bless her, departed. What was in her head as she trudged beside me I have no means of knowing. I have no analogous experience of my own by which even to conjecture. I know, however, that she walked as triumphantly and as importantly as a hen just emerging from her first period of incubation with one poor, wobbly chick. And thus she entered school.

I left her there, not without misgiving. Certain forebodings disturbed my return trip. They hung about the family table every day. Momentarily we expected their horrid realization. But day followed day and nothing occurred. Elizabeth came and went, always impatient to leave in the morning, always bubbling over with some new achievement, some new adventure in the evening. She learned new games and rhymes to teach her sister. She brought home a primer which was too precious for her sister to touch, and proudly exhibited her breathless facility in "reading." She regaled us excitedly with what Tom or Helen did at school to earn the teacher's rebuke. Teacher became a goddess or fairy, grand, beautiful, and correct. School was an extension of that delightful bowerland, forever unfolding new wonders.

And then it happened. It was only a very small thing, an ordinary childish question put to her mother. But it was realization of the entire train of tragic foreboding that had haunted the household every hour since Elizabeth entered school. "Mother," she asked one day, "why doesn't the teacher let me march with Dorothy any more, but always makes me march with Lucy?" Now, that seems a simple question. But two words complicate it. Two words change this whole story, and bring to the fore an ugly facet of the great many-sided lie which besmirches American democracy.

Elizabeth and Lucy are brown. Dorothy is white. Brown and white—those two little words—and the forebodings are realized. The teacher was true to form when she introduced Elizabeth to the American race problem at the age of six. Hereafter she marches with brown Lucy, not with white Dorothy, until the end of time. What the resultant ignorance of white and brown, each of the other's way, will produce in misunderstanding, prejudice, and hate is a consideration which apparently disturbs no one much, least of all Elizabeth.

Family councils have not revealed what reply was returned to Elizabeth. Inquiry, however, disclosed the fact that all the little brown children in the beginner's room, as elsewhere in the school, were seated together in the rear of the room. Again, painfully true to form in the separation of Negroes and whites with inference of inferiority by seating the brown children in the rear. And this to six-year-olds! The thought of deluging Elizabeth with these American horrors intensified the bitterness which I cannot avoid when I think of the Negro's place in America. Why not begin teaching this doctrine of race superiority in the nursery? Why not have the babies so indoctrinated before they reach the first grade that they will avoid the brown Elizabeths on sight? Is it not the parents' duty to give the child proper home training and cooperate with the teacher? Why doesn't the "great and growing city of Columbus," as one booster sign has it, why doesn't the great State of Ohio boasted haven of fugitive slaves, famous port of underground railroad refugees, proud mother of Presidents, self-constituted guardian of democracy, public acclaimer of justice and equal rights, preacher of fair dealing to all races—why do not Ohio and its capital city come out as boldly for race segregation as Georgia, and cease this everlasting lying? There is a certain compelling admiration for the crook who admits his crookedness frankly and glories in it. It is the gentleman crook who is repulsive. Georgia's frankness is to be preferred to Ohio's insincerity.

With thoughts like these I went back to the school. I found Elizabeth's teacher agreeable, courteous, cultured, cheerful. She ushered me into her room with a warm welcome. The advanced section of beginners (that is, those who began in the middle of last term and are five months ahead of those like Elizabeth who began last month) were reading. They were seated in a semi-circle about the teacher. Two little brown boys were sitting together at one extremity of the semi-circle, while a little brown girl sat alone behind the others. In the other section Elizabeth was seated in the rear with a group of little brown children. I wonder if the teacher had some inner revelation of my feeling as I looked at the brown children? At any rate, she chose for me the subtlest form of flattery, calling Elizabeth to prompt an advanced boy and commending her when she did so correctly. I waited for a few moments and then asked:

"Is there any reason why all the little colored children should sit together in the rear? Is it a rule of the principal, the Board of Education, or of the State?"

"Why no," she said. "But don't you think it's nice for all the little colored ones to sit together?"—in a tone of pained surprise.

When I told her that I did not think it nice, she asked my objection. Upon my telling her she excused herself by saying that she was only one, and asked what she should do if she had "objections from the other side," meaning from white parents, I suppose. I suggested that she seat the children alphabetically, and she then began to explain, irrelevantly, that the seats were all filled, and finding herself floundering—I really was disturbing her recitation—she advised that I see the principal.

I found the principal cool, polite, and impenetrable. To all my objections concerning the marching and the seating she repeated "I don't understand." I tried to state my case. Once or twice I thought I had made an impression as she nervously fumbled the key to her desk, or dawdled with the beads dangling from her neck, but she only returned, "I really don't understand." She reminded me that all such minor matters were left to the teachers, and I then wondered why the teacher had advised me to come to the principal.

I hazard the guess, however, that this practice of separating brown and white, universally accepted in that school, is tacitly approved, if not ordered, by the principal. I told her that such separation taught hate, that it taught children that they were different, that the inference of inferiority was intended for colored children, that separated the two races grew up in ignorance of each other, that such ignorance led to misunderstanding, and that misunderstanding was the first step to hate. She repeated, "I do not understand," and she could not see that her failure to understand was the very result of the separation she defended. She denied that there was a particle of hate in her school, seemed fearful of what she implied was my antagonistic attitude, stressed the beautiful spirit of her school, enlightened me as to how long she had been there without any unhappiness, praised her numerous colored friends, injected a little soothing syrup into the interview by referring delicately and commendingly to my "type of educated man," graciously suggested that I might be a great somebody in the colored race, announced that after all she and I were quite different, and was altogether a charming person receiving a rather misguided, unhappy, and unfortunately notional parent.

I went to the school sorry for Elizabeth because of this heartless and unnecessary forcing upon her a glimpse of

OHIO SUPREME COURT QUOTED

The Gazette-Cleveland, O.

Against "Jim Crow" Schools!

12-23-22

They Are Unlawful, Wasteful and Injurious

Springfield School Superintendent and Board of Education Denied the Right to Draw Racial Lines In School Matters—Another Great Victory!

(Special to The Gazette.)

Springfield, O.—Sup't. McCord and the Board of Education received another setback, Monday morning, when Judge Frank W. Geiger of the Court of Common Pleas overruled the demurrer of the board to the petition of Chas. L. Johnson and J. W. Leigh for a permanent injunction. The decision, which was rather lengthy, required a full half hour for the judge to read. The demurrer admitted the truth of the allegations of the petition, to the effect that the board of education is by transfer of pupils, seeking to establish at the Fulton school, a school exclusively for our children. The court's ruling referred to a precedent set by the Ohio supreme court in a similar case and indicated that he would follow it in the case now pending. Judge Geiger said it held that inasmuch as the legislature had, in 1887, repealed the specific statute which permitted the establishment of exclusively colored schools that separate schools for colored children have been abolished, and that no regulation can be made under any now existing statute which does not apply to all children, irrespective of race or color. Continuing, the court said that "in the district there are about 300 colored and 200 white pupils who were enrolled in said schools in 1920-21, and that the enrollment for the present school year would be about the same, but for the fact that the board of education is attempting, unlawfully, to establish and maintain said school as a school exclusively for colored children; that the board has not declared to do so indirectly, and that it has transferred all white children to other districts from the Fulton school district, refusing them admittance in their own district; that such acts have been done solely because of race or color of said colored children; and that they are unlawful and an abuse of the corporate powers of defendant, and a waster of money of the taxpayers, and an irreparable injury to plaintiffs.

JUDGE GEIGER DECIDES AGAINST JIM-CROW SCHOOL

Washington Tribune

Ohio Statute Does Not Provide for Separation of Races

Washington, D. C.

DECISION IS RACE VICTORY

12/16/22

Authorities Seek to Force Children Into Schools by Intimidation

(Special to The Tribune)

Springfield, Ohio.—"Inasmuch as the legislature (of Ohio) had in 1887, repealed the specific statue which permitted the establishment of exclusively colored schools, separate schools for colored children have been abolished, and no regulation can be made under any now existing statue which does not apply to all children, irrespective of race or color," said Judge Frank W. Geiger in the Court of Common Pleas here in overruling the demurrer of the board of education which is trying to force "jim crow" schools on the colored people of this city. The board's demurrer was filed in answer to the petition of Chas. L. Johnson and J. W. Leigh for a permanent injunction against the board restraining the board from establishing separate schools. Judge Geiger's ruling required a half hour to read.

The demurrer filed by the school board admitted the truth of the allegations of the petition to the effect that the board of education is, by transfer of pupils, seeking to establish at the Fulton School, a school exclusively for colored children. The demurrer was the second step in what is promised to be a bitter legal fight for and against separate schools

With the first contention of the board of education disposed of, a date for a hearing on the injunction will be set, when the necessary evidence will be submitted. It may be necessary to subpoena the parents of all the white children in the Fulton School district, as well as the parents of the colored children who have been denied admission to schools in their respective districts that they might be forced into the Fulton School.

With from two to five case against many parents in the Fulton School district in the Police Court and the two courts of Justices of the Peace for refusing to send their children to school in compliance with the compulsory attendance law of the state, there has been a slowing down in the effort of the authorities to force the children into school by threats of prosecution. While these threats frightened a few parents into sending their children to school, the majority of parents are determined to follow the instructions of the Civil Rights Protective League in not sending their children to the "jim crow" school.

The case against Dr. C. F. Keller, a prominent physician and race leader of this city, alleging that he hit a policeman on the head with a brick while the officer was on guard at the Fulton School, was dropped when a jury in the Ponce Court acquitted Dr. Keller. The jury was only out six minutes and was composed of representative business men.

The regular Friday night meetings of the Civil Rights Protective League continue to draw large crowds and the donations also continue to show the willingness of the people to sacrifice for the protection of their rights.

President Charles L. Johnson, and Attorneys Daniels and James have received threatening letters signed "K. K. K." These letters have had a tendency to increase the determination of the colored people to fight to the bitter end. The slogan is, "We will not have 'jim-crow' schools."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Discrimination—1922. Ohio

Springfield Citizens Resent Segregation

Pittsburg American Oct 11-1922

(Crusader Service)

SPRINGFIELD, O., Nov. 17.—Resenting the action of the Board of Education in instituting segregation in the public schools here, a large crowd of colored people attacked policemen stationed to guard teachers and pupils at Fulton School, set aside by the Board of Education as a Jim-Crow school for Negroes only. All Negro pupils in the city were to be sent to the school under the order.

The colored residents resented this attempt to-jim-crow Negro children and threats were made against teachers and parents who permitted their children to attend the school. More than one hundred Negroes gathered at the school yesterday and began taunting the guards and teachers. Trouble grew until stones were thrown and several windows of the building shattered, and the reserves had to be called to drive off the crowd of indignant citizens.

Protest mass meetings are being planned and resentment is running high.

Springfield, Ohio, Citizens Resent Separate Schools; Near Riot Caused by Fight on Teachers.

Washington, Tribune 12/9/22

(Special to Washington Tribune)

Sringfield, Ohio—There seems to be a determined effort on the part of certain elements in this city to establish a separate school for colored children, and there seems to be an equally determined effort on the part of the better-thinking pepole of our group to prevent such segregation.

Attorney Sulley James, representing the Civil Rights Protective League and the N. A. A. C. P. in their fight to prevent the establishment of such a school, gave out the following facts as to the controversy this week.

It is safe to estimate that 90 per cent of the colored people and a large number of white are perfectly satisfied with the mixed schools, and see no reason why same should be changed. A very negligible number are neutral and less than 5 per cent, out of a population of colored people estimated to be 9,000, are in favor of an all-Colored "Jim Crow" school.

The N. A. A. C. P. is 100 per cent behind the Civil Rights Protective League. Mr. Sulley James, who is one of the three attorneys for the league is also president of the N. A. A. C. P. When the fight started, the N. A. A. C. P. lead in the fight by circulating a counter petition to the School Board protesting against the "all-colored" school and also sent a delegation with resolutions to the School Board meeting last May, when colored teachers were appointed for the "all-colored" school. The N. A. A. C. P. voted all the funds in their local treasury to be donated to the league as a beginning of the funds to finance the legal fight of the league. Since then over $1200 has been raised by the league thru voluntary contributions.

Eleven colored teachers, who were designated as the teaching corps of the "Jim Crow Fulton School" are being hauled to and from the school, guarded by the police. All white teachers and pupils who formerly taught and were pupils in this school have been withdrawn and transferred to other schools, making this an "all-colored school" both in teachers and pupils, while there are nearly 200 white children who live in this school district. Colored pupils who formerly went to other districts adjoining are now compelled to attend this "Jim Crow School" in order to take the place of the white pupils, who have been "illegally transferred."

Principal Ralph Bullok is colored. He and the teachers were attacked by their own people on their way to school because they are unwelcome in this city and have accepted positions over the protest of 90 per cent of the colored tax-payers.

This attack would have been avoided if the colored teachers, aside from putting themselves in opposition to the colored population here, had refrained from making expression of defiance, ridicule, and had not been guilty of conduct un-becoming high-grade teachers. They are also in open collusion with the superintendent of the schools who is trying to force the colored people to accept the school and send their children to this school. Nearly every home where these colored teachers have residence has been stoned at night during the past month. The league does not know who did that. The teachers stay because the superintendent must keep them or pay the amount of their salaries out of his own pocket, as they have contracts for a year. Their stay here is only because of the "money" involved in their going.

The Civil Right's Protective League is operating upon a program of law and order and was much embarrassed in the recent flare-up out at the school last week when the teachers were attacked. However, they feel that this clash could have been avoided if the teachers had refrained from taunting the pickets, and making other insulting remarks. The clash could have been avoided if the police department could have placed a fair and neutral officer on duty out at the school. Instead, they sent a man who is termed the "meanest officer on the force" out there to keep order. Constantly he did many things unbecoming an officer and at times was rough and threatening to the women pickets. The colored people feel that the city authorities are backing the superintendent by giving police protection to a superintendent and his teaching corps, that has been declared illegal and unlawful, and they themselves in that instance are not contributing their support to "law and order." A defiance of law and order on the one hand begets a defiance on the other, hence the inevitable happened—a near riot.

The commonwealth's attorneys, county and state have each tried to pass the buck on this question. The state is just beginning to show its hand in an attempt to arrest colored parents in that district for not sending their children to some school in accordance to the state Bing Compulsory Education Law which went in effect last year, which compels attendance until 18 instead of 16 years of age. The city prosecutor has said that he expects to use his strength against any who defy law and order in this affair. The county prosecutor is about to change office as a new one has been elected. The city solicitor has been acting for the school board, but now is requesting aid because it is taking up too much of his time and is too big a job for one man.

The Judge of of the common pleas court has not issed any order to the sheriff, to compel the attendance of Colored children to this "Jim Crow" School, although he has issued a temporary injunction against the Civil Rights Protective League, who asked that the Fulton School again be mixed in teachers and pupils, as previously, and that school be declared illegal and closed up. The judge declares that he has no jurisdiction over the school board and cannot proceed to execute his own injunction unless contempt proceedings are instituted by the Civil Rights League. The attorneys for the league, which is fighting the "Jim Crow" school, differ with the judge on this legal technicality and exect to file contempt proceedings after the hearing of the permanent injunction, which will be soon.

The School controversy matter was indirectly the cause of Clark County electing Democratic commissioners, and it is estimated by the Cincinnati Times-Star that over 2500 Democratic votes were cast in Clark County by Negroes on account of the school issue. Carmi Thompson, candidate for governor, Republican, and the choice of the administration in Washington, was defeated by Vic Donahey, Democrat, and a Democratic lieutenant-governor was elected. This was partly due to the pulicity given by colored newsapers in this State to the school controversy here in Springfield. Mr. Neval Thomas of Washington deserves some of this credit. It is thought by many in this state that "segregation" is a product of the Republican machine in this state. During the war over 500,000 Negroes were induced to come from the South under the guise of "labor-shortage," but really this was only a manipulation of a "gigantic slush fund" to buy the state control from "Jim" Cox and his Democratic colleagues. Now that the Negroes are here and the Repulicans in control, in at least a dozen cities in this state an agitation is being started for "Jim Crow" everything for Negroes, by the Repulicans, it is thought.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Discrimination – 1922

Ohio

RACE PREJUDICE IN OBERLIN

Cleveland Ohio Call 4/15/22

THE Oberlin Critic, a journal four weeks old anticipating the better Oberlin, comes forward with a very common sense editorial, from which we have drawn the above title. It makes the following charge: "Oberlin is falling short of the standard set by her founders and by the men who opened her doors to the colored races." "Year after year the barrier is made stronger and higher—Year after year voices are raised in protest against the admission of colored students into rooming houses, into clubs and societies, almost, into the college itself."

It goes deeper into the charge and states: "During the war the government refused to allow Negro men to enter the S. A. T. C. on an equality with white men—orders were received here to that effect. Did the college protest? Yes, but feebly, for the order went through, to the shame of the authorities here, and in Washington; and with the order there went through the Negro ranks a wave of hatred against Oberlin, against the college that once threw off restraint to indulge in a Wellington riot."

Other charges of prejudice are shown to exist to the extent that colored girls have been insulted by being audibly called "chimpanzees" and the like, while other white girls have dared to walk on the street with a Chinese girl lest she be called queer. If these charges are true they certainly speak bad for Obrlin. A college which is located in a section of the world known everywhere as "The Great State Of Ohio;" but, Ohio's greatness amounts to no more than her ability to cope with a great situation. No more than it is credited with opening its doors of equal opportunity to all it constituents, irrespective of race color or creed. Prejudice is the child of ignorance, and when he enters the house of knowledge, there should exist, sufficient discipline to hold him in check until he is able to control himself.

LETTER SENT TO COLORED STUDENTS

Cleveland Call

Says Colored Students Should Recognize Peculiar Social Condition—Strangely Enough Resolution Adopted Follows in Wake of Much Discussed Kelly Miller Article on Mixed and Separate Schools. 8-26-'22

What might well be looked upon as one of the most undemocratic acts yet to take place in the State of Ohio, and especially in educational circles, is defined in a recent resolution drafted by the faculty of Western Reserve University and mailed to colored students of the Dental Department thereof.

The resolution states that "colored students should recognize that because of the peculiar social condition, they may be required to spend a longer time than normal to fulfill their clinical requirements, and that this school cannot graduate men who do not meet the standard."

It has been known for some time, that colored students, in the Dental department at least, were not being given a square deal—that these particular "students of color," have been compeled to provide for themselves clinical material sufficent to fulfill the standard of requirement. Among the horde of proletariat who apply for dental service during the term, none it is allegded are assigned to negro students, who happen to be of opposite complexion; and when there happens to be more (white) clinical material than the white students can care for, the over plus is told to report at some future time; notwithstanding the fact that colored students are sitting idely on their stools for want of sufficient clinical material. It is further alledged that colored students are not expeced to secure their clinical material from other than their own group.

The resolution however fails to discuss any obligation of school and faculty to the colored students for tuition paid. It simply defines in unmistakable words the part he is expected to play. It establishes lines of proscription, for him as though he was a leper; for no other reason than he seeks knowledge in a similar manner and through the same channels as the Anglo-Saxon. In short it suggest that if the colored students now in attendance desire to complete the prescribed course of Dentistry at Western Reserve, they must of necessity submit to rules and regulations not applied to the members of other races who make up the student-body; however, the requirements otherwise such as tuition matriculating fee, etc., are identical.

To the anylitical mind it further suggest that "student of color" are not wanted—that they, the student, in question would best serve their own purpose by making aplication to other schools.

A copy of a letter from the secretary of the faculty to one of the colored students, setting forth resolution as adopted follows:

"In accordance with instruction from the Faculty of Western Reserve Dental School, I am herewith submitting copy of resolution adopted at the last faculty meeting

"Resolved that:—Inasmuch as the number of colored patients presenting to the clinic is limited, and since there is a larger number than usual of colored students in the class of 1923, these students are, therefore, advised to work in the clinic during the entire month of June and also the entire month of September, up to the opening of the school year.

"Colored students are notified that the number of colored patients coming to the clinic cannot be controlled by the faculty and this school cannot be responsible for the number of patients applying for dental service. Therefore, each colored student is expected to provide himself with sufficient clinical material to fulfill the standard of requrements. It is understood that colored students will be held strictly to the minimum clinical requirements placed upon the entire class.

Colored students recognize that because of the peculiar social condition they may be required to spend a longer time then normal to fulfill their clinical requirements, and that this school cannot graduate men who do not meet the standard."

A copy of this resolution is to be sent to each colored student."

BAR MEN FROM CLINIC, THEN DENY DEGREE

Chicago Whip 8-26-22

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Students who are not white at Western Reserve University may be required to study several years longer to receive their degrees than white students, according to a bulletin said to have been issued by the faculty recently.

The bulletin states that "colored students should recognize that because of the peculiar social condition, they may be required to spend a longer time than normal to fulfill their clinical requirements, and this school cannot graduate men who do not meet the standard."

This situation is accounted for, it is said, on account of the fact that non-white students in the medical and dental schools are not allowed to treat white patients who apply at the free clinics. They are therefore lacking in clinical experience.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 15

Discrimination—1922.

OHIOANS BATTLE JIM CROW SCHOOL TOOTH AND NAIL

Bottle Up Board of Education; Corps of Race Teachers Sits Smug on Job

9/23/22

Chicago Defender

Springfield, Ohio, Sept. 22.—Despite the impediment of R. W. Bullock, Knoxville college graduate, who has been imported to this city to be principal of the new Jim Crow school, and who, referring to the fight that the citizens of this city are making against segregation in the schools, explains that he is not interested in the people's fight, but is perfectly willing to hold a job and serve as the head of an un-American institution. The Civil Rights Protective league is going on and gaining ground in its battle to have the Fulton school, as a separate school for Race children, abolished.

Lessons have been learned here by the losing fight made in Columbus and Dayton against segregation in the public schools. The Civil Rights Protective league, through its leaders, is prepared against such mistakes and weaknesses as caused failure in the other cities. Funds are already being subscribed to wage court battles and the leaders in the movement have adopted an unflinching and unyielding stand.

Hungry See Jobs

Efforts to adopt a Jim Crow school system have been brewing for some time. As in other cities, they received "aid and comfort" from a certain class of Race leaders who saw in the effect of the agitation a chance for themselves—an opportunity to get jobs. The charge is openly made here that local preachers have sustained the whites in their agitation for segregation on the ground that the preachers or their friends would thereby get a whack at the city payroll.

Telling the people that there was a desire to put Race teachers in the schools (and making the people think that mixed schools were meant), a petition was circulated by the board of education, which got 300 signatures. When the people woke up they found that they had been fooled into asking for a school all their own where none but their teachers would be employed.

Sign New Petition

As soon as this duplicity was learned of the Civil Rights Protective league put out a counter-petition that received 1,200 signatures and was presented at the same time as the original. Peculiarly enough, it bore a number of the names of the first 300—names of those who had been shown the error of their way.

The board of education voted for the Jim Crow school 3 to 2, the women members dissenting on the ground that the action was illegal.

It is from the standpoint of illegality that the league intends to fight the matter out. The league has placed pickets in front of the school and will urge parents to refuse to send their children there. On the opening day, out of a total registration of 241, only 94 pupils appeared, 83 in the morning and 11 in the afternoon. These will be urged to discontinue. The league has promised to bear the expense of court action in case the board of education has any parents arrested for violation of the compulsory education law. The league is desirous of forcing the board into the courts. It is assured that the law will knock the entire plan for a row of Ku Klux Klan monuments.

Order Children Home

Hand bills were distributed by members of the Civil Rights Protective league. The hand bill message, which is signed by Charles Johnson, chairman of the league; George C. Daniels and Mrs. A. Riggs, reads:

"If you don't want Jim Crow schools keep your children at home.

"The Civil Rights Protective league will defend in court anyone arrested for not sending children to this illegal Jim Crow school.

"Mr. McCord, in justifying himself, mentions a petition of 300 names secured by misrepresentation of the Jim Crow school, but he fails to mention a petition of 1,200 names, opposed to the school, submitted at the same time."

A. N. Summers (white), former judge of the State Supreme court, has been retained by the league to defend its interests. Mr. Summers will be assisted by Sully Jaymes and George W. Daniels.

So far the school board has avoided bringing the issue to a point. It refuses to order the arrest of any parents. In the event that it continues its policy of watchful waiting it is the intention of the league to file charges against the board for not enforcing the compulsory education law—thus catching them going and coming.

A corps of teachers has already been secured and they are sitting tight, saying nothing. Bullock, the principal, gave out an interview telling of what a nice time he expects to have as soon as his people come around. The entire corps is unashamed of its position. It takes flour, not principles, to make bread and butter.

Ohio

SEGREGATION IN SCHOOLS AT COLUMBUS

Committee of Local Citizens are Making Strong Protest Against Action of School Board in Their Program of Intimidation—Over One Thousand Colored Citizens Sign Petition

SCHOOL BOARD DODGES COMMITTEE

Deliberately Holds Session in Afternoon After Having Advised Committee to Meet With Them in Night Session—Segregation Was Unknown Prior to 1909

Negro Welfare Survey

(Special to the Call)

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 25—The colored citizens of Columbus headed by the Citizens committee of which Gearge Weaver is chairman and G. A. Stewart is secretary, is making a determined fight against the establishment of a Junior High school for colored children. At a big mass meeting yesterday held at St. Paul A. M. E. Church under the auspices of said committee, Attorney Ray Hughes delivered a stirring address in which he not only explained the present situation but traced the events which lead up to the present conditions.

Prior to 1909, colored teachers were employed in many of the districts where they taught both white and colored pupils. Columbus at the time had honest-to-goodness mixed schools; i. e., mixed teachers as well as mixed pupils, and it is said that perfect harmony existed. There were no complaints from either white or colored citizens. In 1909, however, agitation for a separate school was begun and although a bitter fight was waged against such by prominent colored citizens, the Champion avenue school was established for colored pupils. The colored teachers were then removed from the other schools and all were assigned places in the Champion avenue school which thereby became a separate school. In order to accomplish this perfect segregation of the children of the district affected, it was necessary to re-district the entire section and this was done so perfectly that despite the fact that the district line was a zigzag, there was only one white child left to attend the Champion avenue school while all the colored pupils were found to be in the district. It is needless to state that the one white child was immediately transferred to another school.

About a year ago, the Pilgrim School was erected at a cost of $100,000 for a junior high school. The Champion avenue school and the new Pilgrim school are in the same district. Despite this fact, the school board has established junior high school work in the Champion avenue school and has transferred a large number of junior high school students to it. The school board has also recently purchased adjacent property upon which is located the old Union Grove Baptist Church and it is feared by colored citizens citizens that it is the purpose of the board to erect a senior high school within the near future. At the present time this church is being used for school purposes.

Repeated efforts have been made by members of the committee to meet the school board to present certain petitions drawn up by the Parent-Teachers Association and the Citizens Committee but the board has deliberately evaded meeting this group. Mr. Weaver, chairman of the committee received a letter requesting a definite appointment:

9-20-22

Mr. George Weaver,
172 North Ohio avenue, City.

Dear Mr. Weaver:

In reply to your letter of the 4th inst., the next regular meeting of the Board of Education will be held Monday evening, Sept. 18th, at which time we would be very glad to consider with you the matter of the Champion avenue school.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. P. SIMPSON,
President of the Board.

At the time regularly set aside for the Board meeting, the committee presented itself only to be told that the Board held a special meeting during the afternoon at which time the "Champion avenue school matter had been settled."

The colored people are determined to fight the matter to the bitter end and will give no quarter. They are determined that no additional separate schools are to be established in Columbus, that the present separate school shall be abolished and that the present separate school shall be abolished and that colored teachers shall be permitted to teach in various schools throughout the city as they did prior to 1909.

Over 1000 citizens have signed the petition asking the non-establishment of a separate junior high school and the abolition of the junior grades at present taught at the Champion avenue school, and there are hundreds of other persons who are only awaiting the opportunity to sign a petition. Since practically all of the teachers of the Champion avenue school who wer employed before the establishment of the Junior High school work are graduates of mixed schools and formerly taught in mixed schools, they are as vitally interested in the proposition as any one and are anxious to see the Citizens Committee win its fight.

(Signed) A. L. FOSTER,
202 E. Spring St.

Chicago Defender 10/14/22

Color Line Costs Greek a Thousand

Chicago, Ill.

New York, Oct. 13.—Haling before the law a Greek restaurant keeper for discrimination in his store, violating the civil rights act, resulted in a signal victory for Margaret Elizabeth and Ardelle Jeannette Wiggins, 148 West 128th street, last week. Each one was awarded $100 damages. They were represented by Deputy Assistant District Attorney Max Solomon (white).

On May 20 last the sisters entered the restaurant of James Dracatos, 2 East 28th street, and asked a waiter for sandwiches and malted milk. He refused to serve them. According to the girls, they went to Dracatos, who declined to rescind the waiter's action and remarked: "No, I won't serve you. You know why. You are Colored and serving you would injure my trade." The Mises Wiggins immediately brought suit against Dracatos for $500 each under the provisions of the civil rights act, which makes it an offense punishable by fine to refuse to accommodate a person in a public place on account of color.

The Greek did not file an answer to the complaints and the award was made against him by default. The cases were heard in the sheriff's office. It is said to be the first time in many years that the sheriff's jury was called upon to adjudicate dam-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

ages in two cases where the civil rights act had been transgressed.

JIM CROW SCHOOL SITUATION AT SPRINGFIELD, O.

Cleveland, O.

Civil Rights Protective League Giving Both Advice and Protection

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 22. — Despite the impediment of R. W. Bullock, Knoxville college graduate, who has been imported to this city to be principal of the new Jim Crow school, and who, referring to the fight that the citizens of this city are making against segregation in the schools, explains that he is not interested in the people's fight, but is perfectly wiling to hold a job and serve as the head of an un-American institution. The Civil Rights Protective league is going on and gaining ground in its battle to have the Fulton school, as a separate school for Race children, abolished.

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It is from the standpoint of illegality that the league intends to fight the matter out. The league has placed pickets in front of the school and will urge parents to refuse to send their children there. [redacted] the opening day, out of a total registration of 241, only 94 pupils appeared, 83 in the morning and 11 in the afternoon. These will be urged to discontinue. The league has promised to bear the expense of court action in case the board of education has any parents arrested for violation of the compulsory education law. The league is desirous of forcing the board into the courts. It is assured that the law will knock the entire plan for a row of Ku Klux Klan monuments.

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SEGREGATION POLICY BUREAU OF RECREATION LAID BEFORE CITY LAW-MAKERS THIS WEEK

Pittsburg American - 9/22/22

Petition Asking Investigation Concerning Mrs. Gray's Illegal Acts—Council Refers Complaint to Mayor and Director Finley

Mrs. Gray's segregation policy for the City Bureau of Recreation, her posting of jim-crow signs in the Wylie Ave., bath house and the removal of James Dorsey from Washington Field House have been laid before Council by the Editor of the Pittsburgh American. The matter was taken up on Monday and referred to committee for investigation. The committee reported on Tuesday, recommending that this complaint be put before the Mayor and the Director of Public Works. During the discussion Mr. Malone took the position that the bath house should be open to all races and classes. He stated that 25 white children had used the bath on the opening day.

New facts have been coming to light concerning Mrs. Gray's conducting of her bureau. It has been learned that colored boys have been turned away from city swimming pools by attendants said to be acting under orders from Mrs. Gray.

In an interview with Mr. Charles Jackson, of Lowell Street, recently prominent in politics in Wheeling, West Virginia, the reporter was told that such a thing as Mrs. Gray has done would not happen in Wheeling even though it is considered a southern city. Mr. Jackson said: "In West Virginia the Negroes have political power and they use it. No such humiliation as the posting of segregation signs in public places would ever be heaped on them." The reporter has talked the matter over with various leaders in civic and church affairs. The query everywhere is, "What are the Negro politicians doing?" "How about the 5th Ward and the 3rd Ward Organizations?"

It is said that Mrs. Gray is getting the backing of someone higher up and that is the reason for her obstinacy and refusal to remove these signs which are illegal under the laws of the state.

thing to do with his removal. He replied that he thought it did. It is rumored that several of the Negro politicians — who did Trojan service for Mayor Magee last fall—have been in touch with Mr. Gray and the Mayor but to no avail.

Next week the AMERICAN will give its readers any further developments in the affair.

MRS. M. S. GRAY HANGS JIM-CROW SIGNS IN PUBLIC BATH HOUSE

Pittsburgh American 9-8-22

Humiliation of Dorsey Not Enough—Insults Negro Voters and Taxpayers—Duplicity and Chicanery in Evidence—Appeal Will Be Made To Mayor

An American reporter visited the new bath house, Crawford and Wylie, this week and was surprised to find that Mrs. Margaret Gray, director of the Bureau of Recreation had caused signs to be placed on the walls giving the information that this bath house was for Negroes. Up to this time it had been the general impression that this civic utility was for all the residents of the hill district. At least this seems to have been the intention of Council when it was provided for.

But Mrs. Gray has ruled otherwise. It is for Negroes and was given them by the City. At least this is what Mrs. Gray says. The signs read as follows:

"This House is open for bathing purposes to Negro citizens of Pittsburgh,

It is the aim of the City of Pittsburgh to give the Negro citizens comfort and health by providing this public bath.

From what can be learned Mrs Gray seems to be very anxious to herd certain citizens off to themselves to keep down "clashes." No one but Mrs. Gray seems to know anything about these race "clashes." It seems that the transfer of James Dorsey—as reported exclusively in the AMERICAN—was sufficient to satisfy the director in her desire to put her segregation program over and Jim Crow signs were added.

The reporter interviewed Mr. John T. Clark of the Urban League. To Mr. Clark is due the credit for the existence of the bath house and it was thought that he could throw some light on the situation. In reply to several questions Mr. Clark said that he visited Mrs. Gray several weeks before the opening of the bath house. He said that he had discovered a movement to get Dorsey away from Washington Field House. He said that he cautioned Mrs. Gray against such a step and came away feeling that she had seen the wisdom of letting Dorsey remain at Washington Park where he had done such excellent work. Mr. Clark was asked if he thought the fact of Dorsey being on the civil service list for appointment as playground director had any-

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Discrimination – 1922

Pennsylvania.

Would Bar Colored Insurance Men From Banquet at Wm. Penn

Pittsburgh American

Local Committee Requests That Their Invitations Be Returned

1/20/22

INVITED THRU MISTAKE

Once again, during the past week, the hydra-headed monster "Race Prejudice" lifted its ugly head here in Pittsburgh to the chagrin and embarrassment of business men of our group. From accounts given an American reporter, it happened in this wise.

Thomas Donaldson, State Insurance Commissioner recently sent out circular invitations to Pittsburgh for all insurance representatives to attend a banquet at the William Penn Hotel on Thursday night, January 19. It is presumed that the purpose of the Commissioner in issuing such a city-wide call was to impart some advice on the business of insurance. These invitations were sent knowingly or unknowingly to white and colored insurance company employes alike:

A local committee of white insurance men, Messrs. Morrow and Trimble, to whom had been recently entrusted the working out of all details involved in staging such an affair as he proposed, took it upon themselves to call a meeting at the Commonwealth Building on last Saturday. At the meeting colored insurance men, who had previously received invitations to be present at this meeting as well as the banquet on next Thursday night, were present.

This group included Mr. R. M. Turner of the National Benefit, Mr. C. A. Gates of the Security Industrial Life, Mr. Sanders of the National Benefit, Mr. Bullock of the Keystone Aid, and Mr. Avant.

The local committee in explaining the purpose of the Saturday meeting, asked the colored representatives present, to return their invitations to the banquet, for the reason that the William Penn Hotel did not and would not accept colored people on equal terms with white. They assured the colored insurance men that some mistake had evidently been made in sending them invitations to be present at the banquet, and that there was no way to rectify the mistake, save to request them to remit their invitations and in short make themselves conspicuous by "their absence" on next Thursday night. They further urged that they not communicate with Commissioner Donaldson concerning this matter, and to treat it as strictly confidential as between themselves and the local committee. The Messrs Morrow and Trimble suggested to the colored group that if they really cared to obtain whatever of information. Commissioner Donaldson would give on insurance matters, that they arrange to have him talk to them at a special meeting at some other place.

Confronted with such embarrassment the colored representation refuse to submit to the requests made, so openly inspired of prejudice on the part of the local committee. Frankly they told their white brothers that it was no fault of theirs that the mistake had been made, and that it was plainly up to the local management to make the most of a voluntary or involuntary situation. "We asked for no invitation to this affair, the men declared and yet as men engaged in the insurance business, we have been invited."

What the men have in mind to do, the reporter could not learn. But the American proposes to focus both eyes on the meeting of Thursday night to see what happens.

MOVE FOR SEPARATE SCHOOLS SPIKED BY AROUSED PARENTS

Fathers of Girls Eligible to Teach Take Strong Position Against Having Watt St. School Set Apart for Colored Children—Want Colored Teachers But No Negro Schools

Pittsburgh American

SEPARATE SCHOOLS PLEASING TO SUPERINTENDENT

7-21-22

The agitation for separate colored schools has hit Pittsburgh again. The American learns that two men have been working quietly to arouse sentiment in favor of turning Watt Street School into a distinctively Negro grade school and putting colored girls in as teachers. It seems though that the response was not what these men expected. Many of the parents who have girls eligible to teach take the position that they will never sacrifice a principle just to get a place for their daughters to teach. Dr. Scott Wood, who has a daughter ready to step into the schools at any time the barrier is removed told the American reporter that, he stood unreservedly and unhesitatingly for the appointment of colored girls in the schools as they are now organized and that a fight should be made to have this accomplished. Dr. Wood said further, that the Board of Public Education made what is virtually a contract to this effect, with these girls when they graduated them from the Training Schools for Teachers and gave them their certificates. Rev. Wood is the father of Miss Mary Wood, one of the recent graduates of the Training School.

There are six other girls who have finished the course. They are Mrs. Eleanor Haynes, of Omaha, Nebraska, formerly Miss Eleanor Pulpress, the first colored girl to graduate from the Training School, Miss Edna Jefferson, now teaching in Philadelphia, Miss Helen Miller, Miss Vivian Pollard, Miss Georgine Pearce and Miss Helen Pollard.

There have been numerous attempts made by individuals and organizations to get a Negro girl appointed, but Superintendant Davidson and the Board of Public Education have stood against it. It is said that David B. Oliver, Chairman of the Board is strongly opposed to such a move and that Mr. Davidson is strongly in favor of separate schools and would be willing to have Watt Street School turned over for the use of Negro children. Leading Negroes say that such a step must not be taken and that any colored man who advances such an idea will meet the violent disapproval of the community.

Negroes Have Rights To Public Bath House

St Louis Argus 8-11-22

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Persons living in the vicinity of Eleventh St., and Girard Ave., protested to Director Warburton, of the Department of Public Welfare, Monday, against the use of the bathhouse on Eleventh St. above Girard Ave. by colored children. They contended that the Negroes should have a bathhouse of their own and should not be permitted to use those patronized by whites. The director in replying to the protest, pointed out that bathhouses were for the use of the public and that he could not discriminate against any class because of color.

DORSEY TRANS FIELD HOUSE

Pittsburgh American 9-14-22

James Dorsey, who has qualified under the Civil Service, both as a Physical Training teacher and a Playground Director, has been moved from Washington Field House, where he was acting as Assistant Athletic Director, to be "Superintendent" of the new bath house at Wylie and Crawford. The change was made by Mrs. Gray, head of the city Bureau of Recreation. Mrs. Gray calls this a "promotion" for Mr. Dorsey.

An American reporter has been investigating this transfer and a rather underhand and shady deal has been unearthed. It has been learned that Dorsey was at the head of the list of those waiting to be appointed at Playground Directors. When Ashe was at the head of the Bureau of Recreation, Dorsey was appointed a Physical Training teacher under the Civil Service. He went to the army and on his return was told that there was no place for him. He was made an assistant at the Field House but was given laborer's pay. It is alleged that Mrs. Gray has long been in a quandry as to what disposition to make of Dorsey since she is opposed to the recognition of Negroes in her department, except in menial positions. Then it is said that she hit upon the idea of placing him in the new bath house with the title of "Superintendent." It seems that Dorsey and the colored taxpayers and voters were not supposed to know that this change was a demotion and that it had been planned for some time. The present position of "Superintendent" carries a smaller salary than the Field House job.

The reporter has tried to discover just what are the duties of the "Superintendent" who has been thus "promoted." Mr. James Gross has the official title of Janitor. It seems as though there is nothing for the "Superintendent" to do unless he assists the Janitor. All the colored people who were interviewed seem to feel that Mrs. Gray has gone too far in her attempt to set up a segregation and discrimination policy in the conduct of a department of the city government. They feel that she is unfit and that her proper place is in the jim-crow cities of the South.

Pennsylvania

DO WE WANT JIM-CROW SCHOOLS

Pittsburgh American 9-21-22

There is a movement afoot and being sponsored by some selfish or naive colored men to have Watt St., or McKelvey Schools turned into separate Negro schools. If these men have any degree of intelligence, experience and prevision, they ought to know that such an eventuality would also be a calamity as far as our group is concerned. Right now, when we are trying to hold fast the gains already made, attempting to get for ourselves and our children those privileges and immunities which are ours by law and the constitution; self-seeking and short sighted individuals, spring out of oblivion with traitorous and fatuous schemes, that one would expect only from Negro hating white men.

This agitation, for separate schools, is a continually recurring phenomenon. As a rule it does not come from persons who are ignorant, but rather out of the heads of men who know better, but who have a daughter or wife whom they wish to place in employment.

There has been some effort put forth to get colored teachers in our schools, but we have never known the men, responsible for the present jim-crow agitation, to be interested. Their interest in Negro teachers came only with the thought of a job for "my wife" or "my daughter." They have no intelligent interest in the general welfare of Negroes, else they would not seek to place a halter of segregation and inferiority about their necks.

Can't these men see that America has gone too far in this direction already? Can't they feel the increasing breadth of the great divide that separates people purely on account of color? As they discern the signs of the times, are they still willing to weigh us down under a mountain of jim-crowism and inferiority?

We know full-well that there are arguments that can be put forth in favor of Negro schools. We know that these arguments will appeal to some. We are aware at the same time that such arguments are vigorously suported by the whites. This of itself helps to make them worthless. Also there is no reason that can be advanced which is not outweighed by the fundamental and underlying principles of democracy. If we do not stand on this principle for ourselves who will do it for us?

Separation is wrong and defeats the aims of education. If America ever becomes a democracy, in fact, it will be largely through the instrumentality of the schools, not Negro, white or Jewish schools but just schools in which all races, creeds and classes mingle as children and come to know each other. We realize that whenever such a position as this is taken, there are inane Negroes and crafty whites who go about bellowing that such Negroes want to push themselves on white people.

We admit that there are almost insuperable difficulties in the way of a colored girl who wants to teach here. But the thing most needful now is unified, persistent and unselfish struggle to have some of the colored graduates of the Training School appointed to teach. Such striving must not be for "my daughter" but for any black man's daughter.

(To be continued)

JIM-CROW SIGNS REMAIN IN BATH HOUSE WHILE ONE IS TAKEN TO MAYOR

Pittsburgh American.

Citizens Becoming Aroused—Threaten To Tear Signs Down—Mrs. Gray Gets Scorching Letter from Urban League Secretary—Mrs. Lampkin Sees Mayor —Magee Says Mrs. Gray Made Him Believe Dorsey Wanted to be Transferred.

9-15-1922.

The jim-crow signs, telling the public that the bath house at Crawford and Wylie is for Negroes, are still on the walls. However the effort of Mrs. Gray, to make this a distinctly Negro place, have failed. Other people who know their rights as citizens insist on using the house.

Mrs. Daisey Lampkin, an ardent supporter of Mr. Magee, has torn one of the signs from the walls and presented it to the Mayor. Mrs. Lampkin says that the Mayor was dumbfounded when he was told about the methods being used by Mrs. Gray. He said that Mrs. Gray had made him believe that Dorsey wanted to be transferred. Mrs. Lampkin seemed to feel that Mr. Magee will take steps to check Mrs. Gray in her segregation moves.

As new information [illegible] it is getting out that Mrs. Gray has a well laid scheme to substitute a rigid policy of segregation straight through the Bureau of Recreation. It is is asid that her plan is to make Washington Field House a "white" center and shove the colored children into Morgan Community House and the new bath house.

The following letter was sent to Mrs. Gray this week by Mr. John T. Clark, Secretary of the Urban League:

Mrs. Margaret S. Gray,
Director of Bureau of Recreation,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Mrs. Gray:

Upon my return from my vacation I was pleased to hear that the Hill Bath House had been opened, but very much surprised that you had seen fit to remove Mr. Dorsey from his position at Washington Park Field House to the Bath House. I understand that Mr. Dorsey still prefers to have remained in the position which he has filled so creditably for the past two years at the Field House.

I am not in a position to understand just why you consider such a move necessary. I tried to emphasize to you on several occasions that to make this move was very objectionable to me and would be to a large number of representative Negroes. It appears that you regard lightly the wishes of Colored people in all matters connected with your department. Aside from this case, you have steadfastly refused to appoint a Colored girl for playgrounds, who has stood very high on your eligible list. You have encouraged the segregation of the races in the use of the swimming pool in Tioga street and you have encouraged your directors to refuse admittance of Colored swimmers to the other city pools, all of which leads me to feel that there is a definite desire on your part to bring about the condition in Pittsburgh against which the policy of our organization is determined to oppose.

In writing you I do not hope to have this action altared, but let you know exactly how I feel in this matter.

Your truly,
JOHN T. CLARK,
Executive Secretary.

Cheney Institute May Be Made Jim-Crow Normal School

Pittsburg (Pa.) American.

(Special to The Pittsburgh American)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 24.—A reporter of The Pittsburgh American learns that the Cheney School in Chester county has been quietly converted into a state normal school for the training of Negro teachers. It seems that this change was made before Negroes of the eastern part of the state were aware as to what was going on. 11-24-22

Now they are up in arms. A protest has been made to Dr. Finegan, State Superintendent of Education. It is said that Dr. Finegan is anxious to know the sentiment of the colored people in this matter.

The colored people are objecting to the change because, 1 It is and shall lead to further segregation. 2. There are at present 14 normal schools in the state which are entirely adequate. 3. It is a perversion of democracy. 4. As a general state policy it leads to wrongs and injustices to minority groups and races.

ATTEMPT TO DRAW COLOR LINE FAILS

Negro Principals, Invited to School Luncheon, Told They Were Not Wanted

2 ATTEND; WELL TREATED

Hotel Management Inlignant at Incident Said to Be Due to Misunderstanding

A controversy between public school principals and officials of the Hotel Walton cropped out yesterday when it was learned that somebody tried to bar Negro principals from a luncheon to which heads of all the public schools were invited.

Included in the list of public school principals asked to attend when the luncheon was planned were six men and women who preside over schools for Negroes. After they had sent in their checks they were notified over the telephone by Alfred W. Dudley, principal of General Philip Kearney School, that the hotel management objected to their presence.

Two of the principals insisted on attending and refused to accept the re-

turn of their checks. They are George Lyle, of the James Logan School, and Marie S. Chase, of the Martha Washington School. Both remained throughout the luncheon, unmolested.

Word of the statement made by Mr. Dudley, however, came to the attention of the hotel management, and Bert Crowhurst insisted on making an investigation. Accompanied by a reporter, he went to the roof garden where the luncheon was in progress and called Mr. Dudley away from his table.

Mr. Dudley admitted that he had informed the Negro principals that they were not wanted at the luncheon because of supposed objection by the management. Mr. Crowhurst insisted that there was no ground for such objection and asked what authority the principal had for making the statement. He was told that Mr. Dudley had telephoned to the hotel and had been given that information, but Dudley was unable to give the name of the person to whom he talked or the exact time of the conversation.

In discussing the incident Mr. Lyle said that he had been treated with the utmost courtesy at the luncheon. He said he had been told not to attend, but had informed Mr. Dudley of his intention to appear regardless of consequences.

Later Mr. Dudley said that it was "all a misunderstanding," and that "somebody thought the hotel management objected to the presence of the colored principals, and we found afterward that it was a mistake."

Negro, Trained Chemist, Now Runs an Elevator

Public Ledger Philadelphia, Pa.
11-18-22

AS A typical instance of discrimination against the Negro there is cited the case of one of that race, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a trained chemist, who served as an expert on explosives during the war, who now is running an elevator. Thrown out of employment after the war, he was told frankly by chemical establishments they would not employ a Negro.

A. L. MANLY

industrial secretary Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, mentions that and other examples of industrial and educational discrimination against Negroes in an article on the editorial page of this issue of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

White Preacher Called Down Before Crowd of 2,000 Students of U. of P.

Afro-American Baltimore, Md
12-1-22

Philadelphia, Nov. 26.—Dr. Willis Cummings, formerly of this city, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, showed rare grit and race pride when he severely censured the Chaplain of the University of Pennsylvania for using the word "Nigger" while addressing a large group of college students.

Last Saturday, after the U. of P. football team defeated the team from Penn State the students had their usual rally. Addresses were made by various players and officials. The last speaker was the Rev. Hart, Chaplain of the U. of P. He began his address by telling a story about a Nigger being chased by a bear.

Despite the fact that there were over a dozen colored students and graduates in the audience the Chaplain persisted in using the word "Nigger."

This was more than Dr. Cummings could stand. Standing in the midst of 2,000 white students, he yells at the top of his voice, "I object to such language. There are other words that you can use instead of that." Some of the students standing near by were furious.

It looked for a time as though they would attack the courageous little dentist. One of the students hollered: "Bust him in his mouth." Cummings invited him to do so. Another yelled "Who are you anyway?"

Dr. Cummings, who while at the U. of P. was captain of the Cross-country track team and a member of the Varsity Club, showed them his Club pin. "That's who I am,"

Discrimination — 1922.

South Carolina

THE MOON SHEDS A FEEBLE AND FLICKERING RAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

~~Baltimore Md. Herald~~ 2/1/22

The Hon. Moon of the South Carolina Legislature hopes to be Governor or U. S. Senator or Representativ or something politically big, as a gift from the white voters of that State. In order to attract attention to oneself politically in the disfranchising states, it is necessary to have an "issue." The readiest and most profitable issue from the two by four politicians' standpoint is the race issue and they surely do work it overtime in the disfranchising states. Mr. Moon, after casting about for an issue, found that the pictures of white women are put on the screen in colored show houses, and as it is unholy and vicious and abominable for Negroes to gaze upon pictures of white women he has offered a little bill in the South Carolina Legislature to prohibit the exhibition of such pictures in colored show houses and to prohibit the attendance of Negroes in white show houses even in Jim Crow sections.

Evidently the Hon. Moon has never read understandingly the Federal Constitution o rthe Constitution of his own State. He assumes, of course, that legislation against Negroes, or to humiliate them, thus furnishing him an "issue" upon which to seek elction to a high office, does not have to be Constitutional. If the bill should become a law, the Negroes of South Carolina should at once fight it through the courts and have it declared unconstitutional. as it plainly is.

N Y C CALL

JANUARY 29, 1922

South Carolina Bill To Bar 'White' Movies From Negroes Is Hit

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday announced that letters had been written to the chief motion picture producers in the country calling their attention to a proposed law in South Carolina which would prohibit the showing of motion pictures exhibiting women of one race in motion picture theaters of another race.

The bill was introduced in the lower house of the South Carolina Legislature by J. Walter Moon, has been passed there, and now awaits action in the South Carolina Senate.

The letter sent out by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People refers to the Moon bill as a "vicious and dangerous precedent in legislation."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 15

Discrimination — 1922

Virginia

NORFOLK PUTS OUR BUSSES OFF MAIN THOROUGHFARES

Chicago Defender 5/13/22

Norfolk, Va., May 12.—Jitney service in operation by and for Race citizens here was recently struck a blow by the city council when, through a decision from that body, jitneys under Race operation were rerouted to take them off Church street, the main thoroughfare in the city.

The new route permits operation on back streets and in all jim crow sections of the city. It takes in Avenue C, O'Keefe, Chapel, Wood, Fenchurch and Main streets and Washington avenue to Commercial place and thence back over the same route.

Representatives of the Race jitney men strongly resent the plan to take them off Church street, but they have agreed to make the best of the situation. In their driving they must use extreme care because the slightest accident, no matter who is at fault, will subject them to arrest and heavy fines.

The Race population here consists of 8,500. It is under constant surveillance of the Norfolk Klan No. 3 of the Ku Klux Klan. Its "kreed" was recently published in one of the daily papers of Norfolk.

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
APRIL 19, 1922

COLORED JITNEY ROUTE CHANGED FROM CHURCH ST.

Decision Reached After Hour and Half of Argument in Council

PAVING ON NEW LINE TO COST CITY $20,000

Council's weekly jitney bill took the form yesterday of changing the route of the colored busses and removing them from Church street to eliminate congestion on that thoroughfare. The decision was arrived at on recommendation of City Manager Ashburner, and after an argument which lasted well on to an hour and a half.

Discussion on this change in routes was the only reference made to transportation service on Church street at yesterday's meeting, in spite of the fact it was expected merchants doing business on that street would seek an extension of street car service through their territory. Council changed the jitney route permanently, and provided a temporary new route to be followed after next Monday until certain street improvements over the permanent route can be accomplished.

The temporary route for the colored jitneys will begin at Avenue C and the Norfolk & Western Railway, and will extend to O'Keefe street, to Washington street, to Chapel street, to Wood street, to Fenchurch street, to Main street, to Church street, to Union street, to Commercial place, to Main street and thence over the same route.

The permanent route will originate at Avenue C, thence to Princess Anne avenue, to Smith street, to Bute street to Cumberland, to Cove, to Church, to Main, to Commercial place to Main and thence returning over the same route. Before this route can be put into operation, however, the city must spend approximately $20,000 in paving certain sections of the streets to be used, and the ordinance changing the routes carried the authorization to expend the necessary funds for this purpose. The ordinance was placed on its first reading yesterday.

Representatives of the colored jitney drivers were not wholly pleased with the change in routes, on the ground that the proposed schedules will carry them away from business which lies along the Church street route at present. Church street merchants, however, contended before the Council that this would not be the case. They contended further that the operation of jitneys over Church street constitutes a certain menace to traffic because of alleged reckless driving on many occasions.

The institution of this new route, with the elimination of jitneys from Church street, will be followed by a request from Church street merchants that the Redgate line be extended along Church street. Officials of the traction company do not favor this plan, but whether or not they will oppose it before the Council has not been determined.

Echoes of the various recent rerouting schemes were heard by the Council yesterday in the form of both written and verbal complaints from several individuals regarding the new routes. These complaints were received and filed.

Colored School Children Must Not [illegible] ugh White Neighborhoods on Way to School

Washington Tribune 6/30/22

(Preston News Service.)

RICHMOND, VA., June 28.—During the public session of City Council last Monday night when the petition for a Negro school building in the West End came up for consideration a casual observer would have thought one of the gravest questions of the ages was being decided.

At the conclusion of an earnest and heated discussion of a petition from the City School Board, asking that the ordinance providing for the erection of a school building in the West End for colored children, be amended so that the building may be erected in the Negro section of Sidney, which took up a period of more than three hours, engaged in by many of Richmond's so-called representative citizens for and against, the finance committee voted to recommend the rejection of the petition by a vote of 5 to 2.

Those who advocated the erection of the building in the Negro section of Sidney gave as their main reasons that if the school is not built at that point, the colored children, of whom there is about 800, it was said, will be compelled to walk more than a mile to attend the nearest Negro school on the north side of Broad street, and that their pathway will be through white sections and over dangerous crossings.

The opponents of the petition declared that the erection of such a building in a white section of the city would mean the perpetuation of another "Jackson Ward," which would grow by leaps and bounds after the school building is completed. Negroes would gather in that section like rats.

The discussion assumed wide scope. The questions of Negro suffrage, equal rights, and social, political and educational equality were discussed by various speakers.

Although it was noted that no one on either side expressed a desire to curtail the school facilities offered Negroes in this city, but it was evident from all sides that Negroes should not be encouraged in "encroaching upon white" [illegible], but should be confined and [illegible] themselves.

JEW AND NEGRO

Norfolk Journal & Guide 11/25/22

Mr. Henry Ford, the automobile autocrat, has a way of stirring up the dry bones so as to enliven the gaiety of Nations and to advertise the necessary things he has to sell and by the selling of which he has grown fabulously rich. Among the things he has been striving to show, in his Dearborn *Independent*, and other publications, is that the Jew naturally draws unto himself all of the money and trade advantages of any given situation in which he is found in numbers, and to that extent is an undesirable person. He thinks the Jews live up to the command they received upon leaving Egypt as Israelites to "despoil each his neighbor." Mr. Ford proves to his own satisfaction his contention, but there are thousands of people who do not accept his conclusions, and on that account a great deal of discussion has been provoked in Europe and America. It is a question which should make Afro-Americans think.

Writing on the charges brought against the Jews in the New York *Globe*, Dr. Frank Crane, a journalist philosopher of high thinking, says that the charges could just as well have been brought against any other race group, "the fundamental principle of sound Americanism being that one race of human beings is as good as another, no better and no worse." Again: "All race prejudice and all endeavors to inflame it and all indulgence in its intoxication are unworthy of a decent mind." This is sweeping enough, and the beauty of it is that Dr. Crane in discussing the Negro question takes precisely the same position.

There are countries in Europe, Asia and Africa where the Jews are not wanted, where they are restricted in their opportunities more than the Negroes of the United States are. and where they are robbed at will and mobbed when they protest by mobs that have the connivance and protection of the legal authorities in much the same way that Negroes are in this country. It is because of this fact that they are so generally sympathetic towards each other. It is a fact that in most Southern communities, the Jews are very sympathetic towards the Negro people and that the Jews who have the money and command the things that the Negro want work in close co-operation. It is on this account that they have been listed together by those who feel that the Jew is an undesirable citizen. It is a matter of acceptation and notoriety that those who have the money and capacity to use it to the best advantage, may not always be the best people in the situation but they are in most instances the people who dominate the situation. The Jew everywhere in the South is becoming the centre of financial and trade movements. His sympathy for the Negro people is an asset on the economic principle that in the last analysis the producer of wealth is the most reliable asset of the exploiters of wealth.